The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4742. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 5 by Ocean Telegraph.

Reception of President Johnson's Message.

It has No Effect Upon the English Markets.

John H. Surratt in the Custody of Consul Hale.

Further Arrests of Fenian Leaders in Ireland.

The Pope Concludes to Receive an Italian Envoy.

ENGLAND.

President Johnson's Message Has No Effect in Commercial Circles.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Noon.

The Message of President JOHNSON has had no effect either to lower or raise the prices of American securities, nor has it had any appreciable influence upon the general money market.

EGYPT.

John H. Surratt in Custody.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

JOHN H. SURRATT is now in the custody of the American Consul at this place, Mr. HALE.

IRELAND.

Further Arrests of Fenian Leaders.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Many of the leaders of the Fenian organization were arrested in this city last night and during the day yesterday.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Pope Will Receive the Italian Envoy.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

It is asserted that the Pope has certainly agreed to receive the Envoy of the Italian Government, VEGEZZI, for purposes of negotiation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Cotton and Money Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Noon.

COTTON 14d.; sales 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Noon.

Consols, 88⅞ for money.

American Securities.

United States 5-20s	70⅝
Erie Railway Shares	46⅞
Illinois Central Shares	77⅛

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 5—Noon.

The steamship *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left New-York Nov. 24, has arrived out.

The *Resolute* has also arrived.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Arrival of Miramon and the Meaning of his Movements—The French Actively Fortifying—No Signs of their Withdrawal—A Conference at Orizaba—Maximilian Agrees Not to Abdicate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ORIZABA, Mexico, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

Ex-President MIRAMON was a passenger by the last French steamer. He was accompanied by several of his aids and by his family. MIRAMON commanded the troops of the Church Party in the struggle with JUAREZ, some few years ago. After inviting the French and Spaniards to occupy Mexico, he retired to Paris, and ever since has given undivided attention to the art of war. The best military schools in France have been at his disposal. He is still quite young, and returns to his native land a ripe scholar and the ablest tactician of his nation. Some significance may be attached to his advent into Mexico at a time when the Empire is falling into shadow, and the Republic again looming above the turbulence of revolution. When it is considered that he led the Church Party against JUAREZ, and was instrumental in bringing about foreign invasion, it is not probable he could live peaceably in Mexico, were the Juarists to triumph in the present struggle. Hence it may be inferred that his coming means something. That he should arrive here when MAXIMILIAN is on the eve of departure may be regarded as a matter of considerable significance. The same steamer carried 300 French soldiers, destined for service in Mexico. Whether the authorities here and at Washington are aware of what is transpiring no one here knows, but certain it is that recent events do not point toward early French evacuation. If the French are to leave Mexico, why bring in more troops; why move military stores and ordnance toward the interior, and still more, why has Gen. DOUAY, with his eight thousand men, commenced a campaign in Northern Mexico? These are queer manœuvres, if intended as feints—unnecessary in this case, and altogether at variance with French tactics generally. All military affairs are conducted with the utmost secrecy—the *Estafette*, the organ of Marshal BAZAINE, being entirely at fault in its late prophecies and statements. That MAXIMILIAN goes out of Mexico very soon admits of no doubt, but whether NAPOLEON evacuates is a matter that is not so clear. What means the centralization of French troops here, and the fortifications everywhere strengthening? Every town of any significance in Central Mexico is barricading and fortifying, as if on the eve of a piping campaign. The military are unusually active at this late day, and pretty sanguinary battles are reported in the last week or so. A Liberal force entered the town of San Andreas after the Imperial evacuation and committed the most wanton acts, sacking the place, insulting citizens and women, and rivaling Italian brigands in brutality and cruelty. They also beleaguer Jalapa and menace every town along the principal thoroughfare. Only a few days since some daring Juarists planted a Republican flag within a mile of Orizaba, then the residence of the Emperor. While this activity exists on the table lands, DUPIN, the noted "contra-guerrilla" chief, is operating with his command in the Terra Calente. The exploits of this man are known in every Mexican household, and his name is a terror everywhere. He conceived the idea of organizing a command to operate against the bandits that infest every road in the Empire. He commenced by hanging or shooting every robber that he caught, and, strange to say, he calculated that ninety-nine in every hundred Mexicans were robbers. When he appears in a neighborhood a Liberal or robber cannot be found. They avoid him as they would a sweeping pestilence. His acts are often cruel, and his power abused; but in some localities in the mountains, robbers have undergone complete annihilation. The merciless bandits were swung up to trees without ceremony, and often without trial. So brigandage is not so popular a profession as formerly in portions of Mexico. Between the two contending forces the people who desire to remain at home in peace, are in constant ferment—impressed by one party, and imprisoned by the other; robbed by one and shot by the other. Mexico is truly in a most deplorable condition, and what hope is held out for better times? Would a regency of the leading men of Mexican factions, with ITURBIDES infant son as Emperor, give security and impart confidence to revolutionary Mexico? Would MIRAMON, as Provisional President, or JUAREZ as the man of the people? Logic is not needed in either case to prove the result. The wisdom of Solomon is not required to point out the inevitable tendency of things in such a case. A French and American protectorate, or either one or the other, seems the only true solution of the whole matter. One thing seems inevitably fixed, and that is, that France has at least decided to get rid of the dead weight of MAXIMILIAN. NAPOLEON will either evacuate or lend the weight of his arm for the establishment of a new government under new auspices.

It would be the salvation of this country if the United States and France should consider it a duty to establish a strong government here, and crush out brigandage and factions. It is marvelous how rapidly the land is dropping into desert and woodland, and chapparel, and how much like a wilderness Mexico appears. The cultivation of land in the existing state of things has ceased to pay. Grazing has alike fallen into disrepute, for the bandit and the guerrilla chief levy tax upon rich haciendas until the owner abandons it. The stranger has no idea how rapidly farms are turned back to their primitive condition. Every day demonstrates to the honest toiler the uselessness of getting a decent subsistence by digging in the soil. The truth is that men must live. If they fail by honest means they resort to robbery. And it is no doubt a fact that the scarcity of labor and the uncertainty of reaping a harvest, if once sown, has driven young men into the mountains and into robber bands. These people were dissatisfied with the good Government they had, and really deserve nothing. But, then, other nationalities are represented here, and these are the salt of the land. For that reason, if for no other, outside Powers ought to interfere. For the last two years public improvements found new life, and went on with a velocity worthy of the projectors. But a dead lock ties up all progressive movements. During a lull the march of progress catches new life and goes on with a perfect flight. But these flights are momentary. The Imperial Railway, finished now some fifty miles, and first in use only a year ago, was twenty-four years in building. One company has already failed in building it, and the present one is gasping for life. We need only a permanent Government here to astonish the world with marvels of progress and civilization. Wars and continued commotion have left the country desolate and wretched. It might have been enjoying the fruits of peace to-day, but the instincts of the race pronounced against a respectable system of government, and now, instead of sowing the land with grain and rearing the golden crops, towns are pronouncing, cities beleaguered and fields and gardens and public highways overgrown and sodded with grass and wild vines. You enter no town but what is newly barricaded, and if you scan the hills around at night signal fires dart up from the thick copse and the bugle notes announce the presence of an enemy beyond the hills. MAXIMILIAN, the discarded Emperor, is gloomy enough in his residence at Orizaba. He sees no visitors and refuses audiences and has no interviews with any one. Even the British Minister was refused a sight of the ill-starred Hapsburg. He takes an occasional airing in his carriage, amid no tumult or clamor, no shout or salvos from the people; aye, and not a hat is lifted as he passes along the principal street of the city. It is authoritatively stated that he returned the autograph letter of NAPOLEON unopened to Gen. CASTELNAU. The *protégé* is bitter on his *patron*. French officers are open in their contempt for the weakness of MAXIMILIAN, and the Austrians are much embittered against the French. It is a pretty well established fact that the Austrians were invariably put in the front, and often abandoned on the distant outposts, and left to fight starvation and Liberal hordes. Rumors are afloat here that commissioners from JUAREZ were in the city of Mexico; but that the Ex-President refused to treat with MAXIMILIAN, whom he considers a usurper. Perhaps if he delays awhile he may have no one to treat with, and no one to recognize his right. People are prepared for almost any turn of the wheel here, and recent arrivals in the country may materially interfere with the early and peaceable accession of JUAREZ to place in the "expectant Republic." Good men hope for no better times, while upstart chieftains are permitted to pronounce whenever they choose. No faith is placed in the triumph of any Mexican leader, and there will be no peace here, no surcease of bloody wars, until American arms make it, or American influence, backed by an army, crush out the turbulent spirit of these illiterate herds of cut-throats. Failing to recognize MAXIMILIAN, there can be no excuse for the Washington Government to delay action now in some form or other. The time has come when the matter admits of no delay. If the factious leaders fail or refuse to ask help of this kind, then let the United States and France, or either one, with the consent of the other, force a protectorate upon them, and compel them to become law-abiding citizens. It is well enough to laud abstract principles of liberty, but when the horrid fruits are seen, as perpetrated by CANALES and CORONA in Mexico, it is surely time to make a change, not only in the form, but in the very name of the government. Since the repudiation of the French debt by JUAREZ, new complications may be looked for, and there are at present grave doubts whether NAPOLEON will permit the aspiring JUAREZ to beard him in this manner. A panic is everywhere apparent, especially in business circles; and gold and movable property is rapidly being hurried out of the country.

Since the above was penned a meeting of the Conservative Party of Mexico was held at Orizaba, where delegates from many of the States appeared, carrying petitions to MAXIMILIAN, and praying that he might reconsider his determination to abdicate. The public has not been officially apprised of the proceedings of the conference, but enough is known to indicate the prolongation of the war; that MIRAMON has been appointed commander of all troops under MAXIMILIAN, and that the encroachments of foreign powers are to be resisted; bitter and determined hostility to the cession of land by JUAREZ or any one else, to the United States, and a unanimous call upon the present Emperor to aid them in the coming contest. It is said, after mature deliberation of some eight hours, his Majesty acceded to their wishes, and agreed *not to abdicate*.

A. C. C.

Maximilian Still in Orizaba—A New Political Party—The Fall of Jalapa Pachuca—News from Toluca and Mazatlan—The Guerrillas—Disbanding of the Emperor's Body-Guard—A New Empire in Mexico—Death of the Archbishop of Guadalajara.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

By the Spanish steamer *Ciudad Condal* we have news from the City of Mexico to the 18th and from Vera Cruz to the 22d insts. MAXIMILIAN was still at Orizaba, according to the latest accounts, and although the *Ere Nouvelle* of the 18th stated that the ministers were confident that the Emperor would return, the *Estafette* of the same day has an article on the same subject, and states positively that the Emperor was on the eve of leaving for Vera Cruz, and that in case the wind should change before the next morning they would issue an extra. The *Estafette did not issue the extra*, and expresses the opinion that the Emperor will positively abdicate, notwithstanding the petitions asking him to remain.

GEN. MIRAMON

arrived in the City of Mexico on the evening of the 17th, and, according to the *Chronista*, will immediately take the field against the Liberals, and according to popular report, will form a new party with the assistance of Gens. MARQUEZ, MEJIA, MENDES and Ex-President ZULOAGA.

THE FALL OF JALAPA,

and the capture of the garrison is confirmed, although hardly any Mexican troops had remained of those commanded by Gen. CALDERON. Col. CARILLO had left the city, and united his forces with those of the besiegers, while the Liberal chief HONORATO DOMINGUES guarded the approaches from Coatepec and Francisco Milan, the road to Vera Cruz.

The scarcity of provisions was very painful in the city, and the little flour that was left sold at $150 the carga. Several trenches had been thrown up inside the city. On Friday, the 9th, the Liberals attacked the city from all parts at once; but were repulsed by the Austrians, who caused them to abandon the siege that day, inflicting heavy losses. Saturday passed very quiet, hardly a shot being fired. On Sunday morning, the 11th, a rumor circulated that a capitulation was being negotiated, but without knowing by whom or on what terms. Some firing was heard at about 10 o'clock, and soon after the news was received that the Liberals had taken the trenches at Calvario, killing an officer and some soldiers of those defending the place. Half an hour later the Liberal forces entered the city, reaching the plaza in the centre. The Austrian Commander sent some Commissioners to Gen. ALATORRE, who granted the terms of surrender, and immediately orders were issued to cease firing. The Liberal forces numbered about 5,000 to 6,000, having a great many Indians with them and nearly all the women of the surrounding country. The Austrians remaining in the trenches were soon disarmed, and through the positive and stringent orders of Gen. ALATORRE and Col. CARILLO, the greatest order has been maintained ever since, being the only place where lives and private property have been respected, giving the supporters of the Empire the privilege to remain in their houses or emigrate, but the Liberals will impose a contribution of $20,000. Col. DUPIN, who had left Huatusco with a strong detachment to relieve the Austrians, did not reach in time, owing to the rising of the rivers, and the bad state of the roads.

PACHUCA.

The Austrian detachment which defended Pachuca has been entirely annihilated on the road from Pachuca to Real del Monte. They numbered only 40 men and were attacked in a narrow part of the road by a force of 306. After having lost about 20 men, the others took refuge in an old house near the road, where they sustained themselves until they had expended the last cartridge. The Mexicans then set fire to the shanty, and the Austrians were assassinated and compelled to surrender, by the victorious party.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TOLUCA

is suffering very much by the raids of the guerrillas, who pay frequent visits to the towns, where they take everything they can carry away, including the sacred vessels and ornaments of the chapel; destroying furniture, doors and the ceilings of the houses in search of hidden treasures, and scattering the seeds of all cereals they cannot carry away. This, with the loss of the crops and the sickness among the cattle, has already produced a partial famine. MALO and PLATO entered Toluca on the 12th, but received only $1,500 instead of the contribution of $5,000, which they had imposed on the town. They did not return to Santiago, having learned that a French force was on its way to that city. Gen. CASTAGNY, with a column of over 800 men, is marching toward Tepic. A report is current in

MAZATLAN

that some American man-of-war would occupy that city on the departure of the French troops. There are over three hundred Frenchmen in that city, refugees from Sonora, suffering all kinds of misery and privation, having been compelled to leave their homes very unceremoniously on the departure of the French troops. The *Unidad* of Guadalajara calls on them to arm themselves for their protection, to risk all at one throw, and coolly informs them that their persons and interests are much more compromised than before the intervention. Fears are entertained that Perote will soon fall in the hands of the Liberals, as the small Austrian garrison is short of provisions, not having received any since the defection of Col. CARILLO at Perote, and of Col. RODRIGUES in San Juan de los Llanos. According to the last advices no disturbances had taken place in Puebla or in the districts of Tepesca, Cordova, Atlixco or Huejotzingo.

GATHERING TOLL.

Everybody who can raise a few armed men constitutes himself as a port of entry, and levies taxes and duties. The *Pajaro Verde* of Vera Cruz, Nov. 19, says that yesterday about two hundred carts loaded with goods were stopped by the guerrillas on the road from Cuantitlan to Los Animas, who demanded of them for the privilege to come and go one dollar for each cart, fifty cents for each package and three dollars for each bale of goods. The drivers have come to town to inform the merchants of the matter. It is stated that the guerrillas along the road do not number over forty men.

IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

everybody now begins to think that the Emperor will not return. Mr. CAMPOS, Sub-Secretary of Administration, left that city, in company with several others attached to the household, to join MAXIMILIAN. The object of their trip has not been made public.

THE EMPEROR'S BODY-GUARD,

which has been guarding the interior of the palace, was disbanded on the 17th inst.

A NEW EMPIRE.

Gen. SALAZAR ILAREGUI has been appointed Commissary-General of Yucatan, and the powers delegated to him are not inferior to those of the Emperor himself, and people are wondering what it all means. His appointment to that responsible position was not only signed by the Emperor himself, but also by all the Ministers. The district which he commands is composed of the five departments that at present form the Seventh Territorial Division, and the Commissary-General exercises the military and civil power with all the attributes of the Emperor in many cases, having more power than the other Commissary-Generals or Prefects. The powers delegated to him change altogether the present existing laws in every department of the Government. Not even the old territorial divisions are respected, as the Commissary of Yucatan has the power to suppress or erect new departments in his territory. This, is, therefore, creating another nation in Mexico, governed by special laws and in a particular manner, thus destroying the national and political unity. From the 1st of November, 1866, to the 31st of December, 1867, the Minister of the Treasury will place at the disposition of the Commissary of Yucatan $200,000 yearly, to organize the different branches of the administration and to attend to the war with the *barbarians*. After that the Department will be self-sustaining, and send one-fifth of its revenue to Mexico.

The Commissary-General represents the Emperor in almost every particular. He can give decorations, have a certain number of Councillors of State, Chamberlains, Chaplains, Masters of Horse and of the Household, nominate his own Staff, have a Secretary of Ceremonies, use the Imperial livery, have a detachment of the Imperial Guard to do duty in the Palace of Merida, and will even have a throne, at the foot of which he will receive court on all state occasions. The people ask whether out of this act and the present troubled condition the Empire of Yucatan will be found with Gen. ILLAREQUI as Emperor.

Dr. PEDRO ESPINOSA, Archbishop of Guadalajara, died in the City of Mexico on the 13th inst.

THE LATEST.

Cuanditlan, Tulancingo, Pachuia and Jalapa are governed by Republican officials, without being disturbed by the Imperial forces. The Frenchmen arriving from the interior make for the nearest point without being molested or interfering with their adversaries.

The Ministers of War, Finance and State have left Mexico for Orizaba, as a Committee of the rest of the Cabinet, to make MAXIMILIAN return to Mexico. The arrival of MAXIMILIAN was momentarily expected in Vera Cruz. The French have taken charge of the Vera Cruz Custom-house, and have commenced to collect the duties.

The French troops have entirely abandoned the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis. The Liberals were near Matehuela with 3,000 men, and have occupied the town of Zacopoaotla, in the State of Puebla, where the *Idea Liberal*, formerly published in Puebla, appears at present. The conduct of the Liberals, in some of the towns they have lately occupied, contrasts strongly with that of the troops under MEJIA and other Imperial leaders in San Luis, who are committing excesses of all kinds.

QUASIMODO.

Dispatches from Gen. Sedgwick—He Proposes to Demand the Surrender of Matamoras—Gen. Sheridan Disapproves his Contemplated Action—Reported Removal of Gen. Sedgwick.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN to Gen. GRANT, dated New-Orleans, Nov. 27, 1866, has been received, in which Gen. SHERIDAN sends a copy of a communication from Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the Sub-District of the Rio Grande.

Gen. SHERIDAN says: "Although the contemplated action of Gen. SEDGWICK will not make any complications, still it is disapproved by me as against my orders, and, so far as I know, unjustifiable."

Instructions are in possession of Gen. SEDGWICK to the effect that American citizens, if any are in Matamoras deserving to be called such, that their grievances could not be settled by the military authorities, but they must seek the proper avenue—the State Department—for redress.

I very much fear Gen. SEDGWICK has allowed himself to be influenced by Matamoras shrewdness.

Those who have furnished supplies to CANALES to sustain him in his acts, since they cannot have the debts acknowledged by Gen. ESCOBEDO, nor personal security given to CANALES, now find some means to influence this bad judgment on the part of Gen. SEDGWICK. The act contemplated by Gen. SEDGWICK may not take place, but if it does I will regret it."

The following is Gen. SEDGWICK's communication above referred to. It is dated at Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 22, and addressed to Gen. SHERIDAN:

"The condition of affairs along this border, and especially the state of affairs now existing in Matamoras, renders it necessary for the United States to interfere in order that the lives and property of American citizens may be protected. CANALES has just declared to his men that they 'must help themselves.' This means indiscriminate pillage, robbery, breaking open of stores, &c."

CANALES has of late frequently violated the neutrality laws existing between the United States and Mexico, and in view of all these facts, I deem it my bounden duty to interfere, and shall this day demand of CANALES the surrender of the City of Matamoras, which I shall hold until I receive instructions from you. Gen. ORTEGA and party refuse to return to New-Orleans on the *St. Mary's*, unless compelled to. Gen. ESCOBEDO has arrived, but as yet has done nothing. We learn that Gen. SHERIDAN has removed Gen. SEDGWICK, who it appears was in command by seniority.

United States Troops Take Temporary Possession of Matamoras—Reported Sacking of the City by Canales—Gen. Sedgwick Orders a Military Force Across the Rio Grande to Protect American Citizens—Escobedo Attacks the City and is Repulsed—Reported Reconciliation Between the Contending Generals—The Instructions to Minister Campbell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

By the arrival of the steamer *Blackbird*, Capt. COLE, and the *Elizabeth Read*, Capt. SINCLAIR, we have Mexican dates up to Saturday evening. The steamer *Read* left Brazos at 5 P. M. and the *Blackbird* at 6 P. M. on Saturday.

At 11 o'clock on the 26th, a pontoon bridge was thrown from Brownsville to Matamoras, on which a detachment of United States forces, under Col. J. G. PERKINS, crossed and took command of Matamoras. It was alleged that CANALES and forces were to sack the city, and SEDGWICK sent his troops to protect the American citizens.

Gen. SEDGWICK then escorted CANALES out for an interview with ESCOBEDO. No terms were agreed on. SEDGWICK took Gen. CANALES back to the city. At half-past five o'clock next morning, Gen. ESCOBEDO opened fire on the city; his forces then charged Fort Monterey, and were repulsed and pursued by CANALES.

ESCOBEDO lost 450 killed and wounded and 380 prisoners. CANALES lost 25 men killed.

Late in the afternoon the Americans withdrew outside of the city. M. CANALES, a brother of the General, was killed. We are without information of the operations on Thursday, but we have private information that a telegram was sent to Brazos on Saturday at 3 P. M. that ESCOBEDO and CANALES met as friends, and that ESCOBEDO is now in command of the city. The special bearers of dispatches on the road arrived on the 30th ult. at Brazos, and it is rumored that the Federal troops were subsequently ordered to the American side.

On the morning after the battle Gen. ALBINO ESPINEASEA, who was fighting with ESCOBEDO, died of wounds.

A Washington letter of *La Voge Americano* of Matamoras says: "I have seen the instructions of Minister CAMPBELL. They contain the following points: First, that the United States does not recognize, neither will it recognize, any other Government in Mexico than that of the Constitutional President JUAREZ. Second, that they do not propose, nether do they wish, to acquire any part of Mexican territory; that they do not recognize in any manner the claims of France, and that they are willing to extend to Mexico any aid with the object to quell local disorders whenever required by the Constitutional Government of Mexico, or her authorities, without proposing to interfere in any manner whatever in the domestic differences of the country."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Friday, Nov. 30,
VIA GALVESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

The City of Matamoras was surrendered to Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande, on the evening of the 24th instant. Col. J. G. PERKINS, of the Nineteenth United States Colored Infantry, was placed in command. One hundred and eighteen men of the Fourth Cavalry, crossed over and occupied the city on that day.

Col. CANALES made an official statement to Gen. SEDGWICK that, owing to his inability to pay his troops, he could no longer correct them. Whereupon SEDGWICK immediately demanded the surrender of the place, which was granted.

The following were the terms: First—Col. CANALES shall place Matamoras under the orders of the commander of the United States forces. Second—The latter guarantees to CANALES and his forces their liberty and secures the safety of their interests. Third—The persons and interests of all the inhabitants of Matamoras are to be respected, no matter to what nationalty they belong. Fourth—The forces of CANALES are to maintain their actual position. Fifth—No forces shall enter the place except those of the United States.

It will be seen that, under the agreement, Gen. SEDGWICK pledges himself that the forces of ESCOBEDO, now besieging the city, shall not enter therein, and that the forces of CANALES shall remain within the fortifications.

On Sunday morning, the 25th, Col. PERKINS issued the following order, which was posted about the streets:

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
MATAMORAS, Nov. 24, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—According to the orders which the undersigned has received, he takes command of this city in the name of the United States. The persons belonging to my staff are the following: Lieut. J. S. PATERSON, Assistant Adjutant-General; W. T. LARKIN, Provost Marshal, who shall be obeyed and respected as such.

M. G. PERKINS,
Commander United States Forces.

A body of colored troops passed over Saturday night. During Sunday a pontoon bridge was laid at the ferry-way.

On Sunday evening, through the instrumentality of Gen. SEDGWICK, an interview was arranged between CANALES and ESCOBEDO, for the purpose of settling existing difficulties. Much bickering and recrimination ensued, and nothing was accomplished.

ESCOBEDO announced his intention to attack the city at once. Monday, the 29th, passed in quiet. Col. PERKINS having been taken sick, Brevet Col. A. M. RANDALL, Company I, First Artillery, was placed in command, and the American troops occupied the plaza, while Col. CANALES remained within the fortifications.

The attack began at 5 o'clock A. M. of the 27th. ESCOBEDO opened his attack, the American flag meanwhile floating from the Government House. A feint was made by CORTINA on the south side of the city, while the main attack was made on the north side. Brisk firing continued up to 7 o'clock, but the attack was repulsed at every point. The American force in the city preserved peace and guarded the ferry, practically acting as provost-guard.

ESCOBEDO, who is endeavoring to enforce the authority of JUAREZ, attributes his defeat to the moral effect of the presence of the Americans, which he considered increased the strength of CANALES threefold. He claims that orders were forwarded to Gen. SEDGWICK from Washington to afford him all the assistance which he might require in sustaining the authority of JUAREZ, and that, instead of doing it, either through intention or stupidity, he has assisted CANALES, who is in open rebellion.

ESCOBEDO's loss in killed and wounded, captured and deserted, foots up 714 men.

The firing upon the city after it was surrendered to the United States, and its permission by Gen. SEDGWICK, is much wondered at. American officers here are astonished and indignant, and the general impression is that SEDGWICK has been outwitted by CANALES. During the fight on Tuesday morning Col. RANDALL sent a message, under a flag of truce, to ESCOBEDO, informing him that the United States forces held the place, and directing that in no case should his forces advance beyond the fortifications without communicating with him (RANDALL.) ESCOBEDO responded that he should be guided by circumstances; that the American commander had promised him to withdraw all his troops, save fifty men; and that he had broken his promise by retaining three hundred men in the place. RANDALL, who received orders in no case to fire on ESCOBEDO's men, immediately made arrangements to withdraw with the army in case he should be attacked. Battery I, of the First Artillery, was stationed on the American bank to cover the troops, if for any reason they should have to fall back.

The following is a memorandum of the agreement entered into between SEDGWICK and ESCOBEDO prior to the attack:

First—Gen. SEDGWICK assures Gen. ESCOBEDO of the continued friendship of the United States Government, toward himself and the Liberal Government. *Second*—The American Commander considers himself as morally holding the City of Matamoras, under the terms of CANALES' surrender of that place to him; but it is for no hostile purpose, as regards the force under command of Gen. ESCOBEDO, but to protect the lives and property of American citizens and others of foreign nationality. *Third*—That the American commander will withdraw the armed forces in case an attack is made, with the exception of fifty men and two officers, who will report their presence to Gen. ESCOBEDO, should he capture the city. *Fourth*—That the United States forces shall hold Santa Cruz and the ferry, and that no armed men shall cross to the American shore. This agreement had not been known to Col. RANDALL when he sent out the flag of truce.

Rumors of an attack upon Brownsville by CORTINA were rife on Tuesday, the 27th, and two hundred citizens were enrolled for defence; they were armed by the United States authorities. It proved nothing but a scare. On Wednesday this force was retained under arms to keep down any outbreak on the part of the Mexican population, as such was threatened.

The occupancy of Matamoras by the Americans caused the most bitter feeling among the people, and prominent citizens are accused of exciting the lower orders to an attack on the troops. Gen. SEDGWICK's course is regarded as incomprehensible. He seems at first to have determined to take possession of and hold the city, with a view of eventually turning it over to ESCOBEDO, and to have subsequently changed his mind and held it for the purpose of protecting American and other foreign citizens, while CANALES and ESCOBEDO were fighting over the fortifications.

His position rids CANALES of the necessity of taking care of the city and protecting the ferry. The impression among his troops was that the American forces were in the city to assist them if necessary.

ESCOBEDO announces his intention to renew the attack at an early date. SEDGWICK has written to him stating that he desired his success, and would do what he could to assist him. ESCOBEDO returned a very bitter response.

Gen. SEDGWICK, apparently realizing the effect of his act, is doing what he can to remedy it. All supplies for CANALES from this side have been stopped, and all the forces have been withdrawn, save a company of colored troops.

The steamer has just arrived from New-Orleans, and returns at once. It brought dispatches to Gen. SEDGWICK, on receipt of which orders were issued for the withdrawal of the troops from Matamoras.

Advices received here from the City of Mexico says that MEJIA left that city Oct. 2, with orders to march on Matamoras with all speed. Another report says the Liberal force under QUEVIRO, NARANJO and others, were completely routed at the Hacienda de los Bocas, near San Luis Potosi. QUIROGA left the main army with 1,000 cavalry, and marched upon Monterey, which had been left without defence.

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Upon the demand of Gen. SEDGWICK, the City of Matamoras, with the fortifications and troops, were surrendered to the United States last evening. The troops are to be treated as prisoners of war of the United States. Their lives and property are fully guaranteed. The city will be turned over to ESCOBEDO. He is reported in possession.

TENNESSEE.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Strike among the Negro Laborers—Brutal Treatment ofr Freedmen—Destitution and Suffering at Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A resolution to adjourn Dec. 17, and assemble Jan. 14, was adopted in both branches of the Legislature to-day.

At a public meeting of a portion of the colored laborers in this city, a strike for 40 cents per hour was agreed on, and 200 freedmen struck for that price at the levee this afternoon.

Dr. CASE, State Senator from Abion County, reports that rebels in Abion and Henry Counties are infuriated at the idea that their former chattels may be enfranchised while they are excluded from the polls, and are driving off numbers of freedmen under threats of violence.

On Monday night, at Union City, a number of shots were fired at or to alarm the colored people. Recently in the same vicinity, freedmen were brutally violated by six ruffians in succession. Gen. LEWES goes West to-morrow to make an investigation of the case.

Great suffering and destitution exists at Chattanooga. A negro was found, who for clothing had on nothing but a cape of a soldier's old overcoat, and was naked from the waist up, and without shoes or stockings. An old bed-ridden freedman was discovered lying naked under an old blanket, helpless. In another place a sick negro man, unable to help himself, and eaten up by vermin.

Free Masons—Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The following persons have been elected to office, in the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the ensuing year:

J. M. Anderson, Grand Master. John W. Paxton, D. G. M., of Knoxville; Jonathan S. Dawson, S. G. W., of Paris; J. W. Hughes, I. G. W., of Clifton; Wm. H. Horn, G. S., of Nashville; A. J. Baird, D. D., of Nashville, Grand Orator.

So large an assemblage of the fraternity was never before seen at the Grand Lodge in Tennessee. Delegates unite in reporting that there is a more prosperous condition of the Order all over the State than was ever known before in the annals of Masonry.

Favorable Report from the Freedmen.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Gen. LEWIS, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has returned from his tour to East Tennessee. He reports the freedmen as generally prosperous, and living on most amicable relations with their employers. Colored schools are rapidly increasing, and a craving desire for education is everywhere manifested.

MISSOURI.

A Commission House Charged With Firing Their Own Store—One of the Parties Attempts Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

JOHN SCOTT, GEORGE CUTLER and Dr. WILDER, of the commission house of SCOTT, CUTLER & Co., in Kansas City, have been arrested charged with setting fire to their own store, which was destroyed. It is said the proof is positive. Mr. CUTLER tried to commit suicide while under arrest by jumping out of a window. It will be remembered that two clerks lost their lives by this fire.

NEW-MEXICO.

Indian Depredations—The Citizens Called Upon to Organize for Mutual Protection.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Santa Fé, New-Mexico, papers of Nov. 24, received, contain a proclamation from Acting Governor ARMY, calling on citizens to organize military companies for protection against murderous incursions of the Indians, a portion of whom, he represents, are on the war path, plundering and murdering, and the balance in such temper that they may commence hostilities at any moment.

Death.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

JOHN SIMM, a wealthy steamboat man, and extensive furniture manufacturer of this city for 35 years, died to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

THE UNION CAUCUS.

The Union caucus this evening was full attended. ROSWELL HART, from the Committee appointed at the last caucus, reported in favor of the following measures to be enacted by the Union Party in Congress:

First—A bill providing that no name be placed on the roll of the next Congress except from States entitled to representation by law.

Second—A bill providing that no electoral votes for President be counted except from States represented in Congress at the time of the election.

Third—To provide for three sessions of each Congress instead of two, the first to meet on the 4th of March, the second on the 1st of January next, and the third on the 1st of October following.

Fourth—The appointment of a Committee of Three to investigate the New-Orleans massacre.

Fifth—To inquire whether any persons stricken from the pension-roll by law have been restored.

Sixth—To investigate the release of three South Carolina murderers of Union soldiers from Maine, convicted and sentenced, first, to death, and afterward to imprisonment.

These measures passed unanimously and without debate.

A spirited debate arose on a suggestion made by J. M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, that Mr. RAYMOND, having taken part in the Philadelphia Convention, could not properly sit in a Republican caucus.

Mr. RAYMOND said that, without urging the point, he desired to say that he had been a member of the Republican and Union parties ever since they had existed; that he had never belonged to any other party, or voted any other than the Union ticket. He did take part in the Philadelphia Convention, but not for the purpose of injuring the Union Party. He believed its effect upon that party would be to moderate its action and strengthen it with the people. He might have been right or not in that opinion, but this was the motive of his action. He regarded it not a party Convention, but as a meeting of citizens from all parts of the Union for consultation. He did not change his party relation nor join any other party in consequence of his action there. He hoped its effect would be to strengthen and moderate the Union Party. When he found he was mistaken in this, and that it was to be used by the Democratic Party as a means of regaining the ascendency, he had withdrawn from it, and supported the Union ticket with whatever ability he could. He said this because he did not wish his position to be misunderstood. He regarded himself as a Union man, and should probably act with the Union Party and in support of its measures. He saw nothing in the propositions reported to the caucus by the Committee which seemed objectionable. Whether he should meet in caucus with Union members or not, was a matter of little consequence. If they did not wish it, they had only to say so.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the propriety of meeting in caucus with Union members of Congress be left to Mr. RAYMOND to determine for himself. Mr. DARLING, of New York, said that Mr. RAYMOND's action in the past in support of the Union Party had shown his devotion to its principles, and he had no doubt that his motive in taking part in the Philadelphia Convention had been precisely what he had stated. During the Fall canvass he had supported the Republican ticket in New York with zeal and effect, and he was glad to believe that his voice and pen would be used hereafter in aid of the principles of the Union party.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, said he would like to know, in case members elected as Union men and who had acted with the Union Party, were not to be admitted to Union caucuses, just where the line was to be drawn. He felt some little interest in this matter himself. He had not taken part in the Philadelphia Convention, but it was because he believed it would injure the Union Party rather than because he disapproved of anything in the call. He did not think his colleague had done anything to forfeit his position in the Union Party, and he hoped Mr. SCHOFIELD's resolution would pass.

Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Ohio, desired to ask whether Mr. RAYMOND still held to the doctrine announced in this address, that the Southern people would be unfit citizens of a Republic if they should consent to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. RAYMOND replied by saying that there was no such sentiment in the address, nor anything like it. He had voted for the Amendment in the House, had advocated it in the Press, and was in favor of its adoption by North and South alike. The address had been widely misrepresented for political effect, and this was one instance of it.

Mr. STEVENS desired to know whether Mr. RAYMOND still adhered to the sentiments of the address.

Mr. RAYMOND said that as a political movement the Philadelphia Convention was a thing of the past, and of course he did not adhere to it in that sense. As the address, moreover, had been quoted and misrepresented in the country and in this caucus, he did not adhere to it; but to the principles and sentiments which it did actually contain, fairly construed, and, as he interpreted them, he did in the main adhere.

Some further discussion, mostly conversational, took place, after which the question was taken, and the resolution of Mr. SCHOFIELD was adopted by a vote of 66 to 25.

This occurred before action had been taken on all the resolutions reported by Mr. HART.

After the regular business had been resumed, Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a resolution that no gentleman could honorably and properly take part in a Republican caucus who still adhered to the principles and sentiments of the Philadelphia Address. He said that but for that declaration on the part of Mr. RAYMOND, he should have voted for Mr. SCHOFIELD's resolution; but as it was he could not; and after it had been adopted he thought the caucus ought to make the additional declaration which he had offered.

Gen. BANKS called him to order, as the question had been disposed of.

Mr. SCHENCK claimed that this was a general proposition, applicable to everybody, and was therefore in order. The Chair so ruled.

Mr. SCHENCK spoke further on the subject, and demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution. He meant that members should put themselves on record on this subject.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said he seconded the call for the yeas and nays; he desired that members should go on record, that it might be seen how many would change their votes under the threat of his colleague.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had made no threats.

Mr. BINGHAM said his call for the yeas and nays, after the question had been once decided, was itself a threat, and could not be repudiated. The caucus had already decided, by a vote of nearly three to one, that the question whether he could sit in caucus or not should be left for the gentleman from New-York himself to decide, and now Mr. SCHENCK proposed to limit and overrule that decision by declaring that it would be dishonorable for him to decide that he could act with the Union Party. He did not believe members would be thus lashed into obedience to his colleague's dictation. He moved to lay the resolution on the table and called the yeas and nays on that motion.

This motion was carried—38 to 36—and the caucus adjourned.

POLICY OF THE DEMCERATIC MEMBERS.

The Democratic members of Congress have had no formal caucus yet, but there have been several informal conferences, and some of the leading men among them have conferred freely with the President upon the future policy of the Democratic Party in Congress. I am assured that, as the result of such conferences the following points have been determined on as a general line of action during the present session, with reference particularly to future results: There will be less manifestation of opposition to the acts of the majority than at last session, not only because it is futile, but because the only hope of resurrection that the Democratic Party now has is that the Republicans may commit party excesses in their legislation, which a returning sense of justice on the part of the people may rebuke. The President, the same authority asserts, will use the veto power sparingly, reserving it for what he may consider as plain violations of the Constitution, and will pursue a quiet course, calculated not to give his enemies in Congress any further cause for personal attacks upon him. It was not until after serious consideration on the subject that Mr. JOHNSON decided not to suggest any compromise measures in his message. Following the advice of leading Democratic friends, he saw fit to reiterate his old doctrine of restoration, and thereby avoid the charge of inconsistency which might naturally follow, as any further compromise would be an admission that his restoration policy was a failure. In both Senate and House the adherents of the President will be far more indifferent to Radical measures of legislation than at the last session. As one of them expressed it to-day, they "will give the Radicals all the rope they want, hoping they may hang themselves." These outgivings are from the best-informed Democratic sources, and I think they will be confirmed by the action of the party during the present session. At all events, it is difficult to see how they can do anything else.

THE CASE OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

With regard to Mr. BOUTWELL's statement concerning the knowledge which the Administration has had for some months of SURRATT's whereabouts, the correspondence which will be sent in soon will show that this is true, but that they have also been all the while endeavoring to secure his surrender. But we have no treaty for the extradition of criminals with the Papal Government, and the subject was surrounded by difficulties. The surrender was finally accomplished by the persistent pressure of our Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTING POWER.

The proposition to restrict the President's appointing power is the question likely to receive the most attention at the hands of Congress for the present.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, made an hour's speech to-day in favor of his bill introduced yesterday. Undoubtedly some measure of the kind will pass, but it will be shorn of many of the unnecessary and objectionable features possessed by bills already introduced.

As a Republican Senator remarked to-day: "This action must be had, not with a view to making the patronage a purely partisan matter, but to prevent it from becoming the most corrupt power in the Government."

CORRECTION.

A resolution offered on Monday by Mr. NEWELL, for the erection of a light-house at Matteawan Point, on the Raritan Bay, New-Jersey, and for *per diem* compensation to the crews connected with life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey was published in the New-York papers as offered by Mr. LAFLIN; and the resolution offered by the latter, to provide for the election of a public printer, was omitted altogether.

SALE OF GOLD.

The amount of gold thus far disposed of by order of the Secretary of the Treasury is between four and five millions. It is not Mr. MCCULLOCH's purpose to sell freely of his gold, but in small amounts, and for the present, probably, his sales are over, except in a very small way.

Mr. BOUTWELL's bill recommending the public sale of two millions gold per week by the Treasury is much discussed, but serious doubts are expressed of its passage. The bill is now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, some of the members of which have already expressed their opposition to the measure.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is reported by Mr. SUMNER's friends that he intends to bring up a resolution looking to the withdrawal of the Franco-Mexican question from the hands of the President and Mr. SEWARD, and placing it in those of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Committee.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly public debt statement is not yet ready for publication. It will show very little variation from that for October, owing to the fact of $24,000,000 in coin having been paid out as interest on five-twenty bonds; and as the regular disbursements for the last month will probably absorb the receipts.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

The conversation in judicial quarters is to the effect that JOHN H. SURRATT will be brought to Washington and his trial take place before a civil Court.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The published statement that the appointment of J. C. KENNEDY, as Commissioner of Agriculture, would be sent to the Senate next week is unauthorized and incorrect.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JENCKES, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Civil Service, intends to press his bill for the reorganization of the present system of making subordinate appointments. No measure could be more effective to give the departments of the Government the services of able and competent men, but it will be useless, unless accompanied by an increase of the pay of the appointees. This would entail the additional cost on the Government in the end, as it is admitted that the number of clerks could be largely reduced, if none but the most competent men were secured.

CHANGES IN THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators to-day completed their rearrangement of the standing committees. On the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. DOOLITTLE, who was next to Mr. SUMNER, Chairman, has been placed at the foot; Mr. RAMSEY is made head of the Post-office Committee, *vice* DIXON, displaced, and Mr. HENDERSON is made Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, instead of Mr. DOOLITTLE, while Mr. COWAN is transferred from the head to the foot of the Committee on Patents. Thus, Messrs. DOOLITTLE, COWAN and DIXON, friends of President JOHNSON, are deprived of Chairmanships.

THE NEBRASKA CONSTITUTION.

Gen. J. M. THAYER and T. W. TIPTON, Senators elect from Nebraska, have arrived here. The former has brought with him the Constitution of the new State.

L. M. MARQUETT, the Representative elect, will arrive shortly. It is ascertained that the population of Nebraska is nearly 90,000.

The memorial and the Constitution will soon be presented to Congress.

An act will have to be passed before these Senators and Representative can be admitted to Congress.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The heads of the various bureaux of the Treasury Department have joined in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, urging the passage of the bill prepared at the last session for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, or one similar.

In this letter they recommend an increase of salaries, owing to the fact that experienced clerks, in consequence of the small salaries received, are forced to resign to accept positions with better pay, very much to the inconvenience of the Department.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Wednesday, Dec. 5.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State. This bill was passed by both Houses at the close of the last session of Congress, but was withheld by the President, and not being signed did not become a law. On motion of Mr. WADE the bill was ordered to lie upon the table for the present, until the announcement of the Committees.

REPORTERS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to provide seats on the floor of the Senate for the reporters of the New-York Associated Press and of the United States and European News Association.

Mr. CONNESS objected, and it goes over.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the Senate proceeded to

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ROLLINS

How and Where our Enormous Taxes are Raised—The Principal Sources of Revenue—Defects in the Laws—Recommendations.

Commissioner ROLLINS' annual report on the internal revenues of the Government, addressed to his immediate chief, Secretary McCULLOCH, is dated Washington, Nov. 30, 1866. The Commissioner explains:

"I have delayed the preparation of my annual report for the fiscal year 1866, somewhat past the time when required by law, in order to avail myself of the latest returns from the offices of the several collection districts, and to present so far as possible, some of the results of the law as amended by the act of July 13, which mainly took effect on the 1st of August last:

He says that "With the single exception of the relief of paraffine oil and crude petroleum from tax by the joint resolution of May 9, 1866, the receipts of the last fiscal year were from the law as amended by the act of March, 1865. For the first time, therefore, in the history of the office, the tabular statements comprised in its annual report substantially exhibit the proceeds, from various sources, of statutes existing through an entire year. The aggregate amount is considerably in excess of the estimate at the date of my last report, and, as I have reason to believe, of the estimate of others who had given thought to the subject and were most sanguine of the successful operation of the law. This excess came largely from manufactures stimulated by the opening of Southern markets, and from cotton, of which there was a greater supply than was anticipated. The amount itself is not far short of the revenue for the two years next preceding, and very considerably in excess of the British revenue for the year 1866 from customs, excise, stamps, property tax and post-office. Indeed, the entire revenues of the Empire exceeded those of this office only in the sum of $22,000,000 It cannot be denied that the payment of this enormous tax has pressed heavily upon all classes of our citizens; but they have been encouraged by the remembrance that not only were the current expenses of the Government defrayed thereby, but that the national debt, incurred for the preservation of the national life, was thus gradually wearing away."

He refers to the elaborate tabular statements given in the appendix, consisting of full abstracts of accounts kept in his office, as required by law, and which it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before Congress.

The Commissioner remarks that the aggregate receipts of internal revenue were for the years:

1864	$117,145,748 52
1865	211,129,529 17
1866	310,906,984 17

These amounts include drawback upon goods exported and amounts refunded as erroneously assessed and collected, but are exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks. These amounts are as follows:

	Drawback.	Amount Refunded.
1864	$687,431 99	$237,470 37
1865	698,655 36	422,734 36
1866	798,866 73	514,844 43

RECEIPTS FROM SPECIAL SOURCES.

The amounts received from several of the most important sources of revenue are also presented, with such explanatory remarks as are deemed necessary:

Banks, Trust Companies and Saving Institutions.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$1,577,010 73	$3,987,209 65	$4,186,032 72
Circulation	2,056,996 20	1,993,661 84	990,328 11
Deposits	780,723 52	2,043,841 08	2,099,635 83
Capital		903,367 98	374,074 11

During the year 1864 the tax upon dividends was three per centum, while in 1865 and 1866 it was five per centum.

The tax upon circulation and deposits was increased for the last two years. The diminution of the receipts is due to the conversion of the State banks into national associations, which pay the tax upon their capital, circulation and deposits to the Treasurer of the United States.

Capital was first taxed by the Act of June 30, 1864.

RAILROADS.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dividends	$927,393 38	$2,470,816 89	$2,205,864 45
Interest on bonds	593,839 09	847,883 61	1,255,916 98

The receipts for 1864 were from the tax at three per centum; those for the two subsequent years at five per centum. The law of June 30, 1864, first imposed a duty upon profits carried to the account of any fund, or used in construction; and the receipts from that source are included in the dividends of 1865 and 1866.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	1864	1865.	1866.
Dividends and additions to surplus	$445,366 17	$764,658 38	$767,231 12
Premiums and assessments	523,582 42	961,502 99	1,169,722 23

The taxation of dividends of insurance companies during these three years was the same as that of banks.

The tax upon the gross receipts of premiums and assessments was one per centum for the year 1864; afterward it was one and one-half per centum.

SALARIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1864	$1,705,124 63	1866	$3,717,394 69
1865	2,826,333 37		

The tax was three per centum for the year 1864, subsequently five, and was uniformly imposed upon the excess of compensation above the rate of $600 per annum. The increase for the year 1866 above the previous year is in part due to the three months' extra pay allowed to those honorably discharged from the military and naval service, the late settlements of many disbursing officers, and the large amounts paid as prize money for vessels captured prior to, but adjudicated upon during, that year.

REVENUE STAMPS.

1864	$5,894,945 14
1865	11,162,392 14
1866	15,044,373 18

The receipts of 1865 were increased by additions to the stamp schedules under the act of 1864, and those of 1866 above those of 1865 by the use of stamps in the States prior to that time in rebellion. During the last year the sum of $1,702,442 63 has been received from the sale of one cent stamps, and that of $3,593,465 82 for stamps from special dies for matches, perfumery, cosmetics, medicines and other proprietary articles. The double penalty imposed by law is a great security to its faithful observance. Because of the invalidity of an unstamped instrument, the party receiving it, and to whom it may be of value, is likely to insist upon the attachment of the appropriate stamp. It is this penalty upon the receiver which especially enforces the requirements of the statute. The Commissioner says they have been more generally regarded during the past year than in any one preceding.

Articles in Schedule A yielded in 1864, $520,283 35; 1865, $779,901 79; 1866, $1,791 65. Gold watches and piano-fortes were added to the schedule before the annual returns were made in 1865; and in 1866, $426,557 17 were received from the former, and from the latter $403,572 27. The receipts of the year 1865 were but slightly affected by the addition, as they include but a very small portion of the proceeds of the annual list of that year. The annual list of May, 1865, was mainly collected after June 30, and increased the receipts of the fiscal year 1866.

Licenses yielded in 1864, $7,145,388 71; 1865, $12,598,681 25; 1866, $18,015,743 32. The increase of receipts in 1865 was due to the increased classes of persons subject to charge under the act of 1864; to the increase of the license duty upon several kinds of business, and to the reassessment of wholesale dealers under the same statute. The increase in 1866 arose especially from the operations of the law over that portion of the South from which, prior to that time, it had been shut out by the rebellion.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax yielded in 1864, $14,919,279 58; 1865, $20,567,350 26; 1866, $60,894,135 85. The annual list, so called, comprises schedule A, licenses and income. The receipts of the fiscal year 1864 were mainly from the annual assessments of 1863 upon the income of 1862. Receipts of 1865 were from the income of 1863, and those of 1866 largely from that of 1964. Of the collections in 1864, $6,913,834 88 were from incomes taxed at five per centum, $7,080,070 77 at three per centum and $75,373 93 at one and one-half per centum. Of those of 1865 801,941 69 were returned at ten per centum, $3,934,758 55 at five per centum, $9,697,246 96 at three per centum and $133,402 66 at one and one-half per centum. Of the receipts in the fiscal year 1866 $26,570,809 58 were at five per centum and $34,501,122 67 at ten per centum.

The Commissioner says that he has endeavored to ascertain the precise number of persons who were assessed for an income tax in the annual list of 1866, but the Assessors' reports, especially those of the Pacific slope and other remote districts, have not all been received. The country is now divided into 240 collection districts. From 185 of them the desired returns have been received. Of the $39,953,440 51 collected in the United States up to Nov. 1—as reported to the office by the several collectors—$34,798,726 16, or nearly 87 per centum of the entire amount, was assessed in these 185 districts; and of the persons who were assessed in these districts 190,189 returned an income of less than $1,000; 162,513 of more than $1,000 and not more than $5,000; and 31,009 of over $5,000. These sums were all in excess of $600 exempt by law from taxation. This ratio will be changed somewhat when the full returns are in, as a greater proportion of the largest incomes are acquired in the older States.

The whole amount received from the tax upon incomes since the passage of the law of 1862, and including the collections during the present fiscal year, already reported to this office, is $164,865,018 05.

OTHER TAXES.

The taxes on iron and steel in the various forms which are specifically named in the law, yielded in 1864, $3,694,168 49; 1865, $9,218,809 63; 1866, $13,728,133 36. The tax upon these articles was increased at every session of Congress until the last, when it was very largely reduced. The increased receipts were due not more to the increase of production than to the additional number of articles made taxable and the increase of the duties upon those previously taxed.

Taxes on refined petroleum and coal oil yielded in 1864, $2,255,328 80; 1865, $3,047,212 77; 1866, $5,317,396 05. Refined petroleum paid 10 cents per gallon, and distilled coal oil 8 cents, until June 30, 1864, when the rates were respectively changed to 20 cents and 15 cents. The receipts from these articles, it will be seen, are rapidly advancing, indicating their largely increasing consumption.

Cigars and cheroots yielded a revenue in 1864 of $1,255,424 79; 1865, $3,072,476 56; 1866, $3,474,438 94. During the year 1864 and for ten months of the year 1865 the receipts were from specific taxes, graduated by the different values of the cigars. These taxes were largely advanced in 1864, and by the act of March 3, 1865, a uniform rate was imposed of $10 per thousand. The receipts after May 1 of that year were almost entirely from that tax. Chewing and smoking tobacco yielded in 1864, $7,086,684 74; 1865, $8,617,020 63; 1866, $14,339,921 93. The tax upon smoking tobacco was increased from 5 to 25 cents per pound in June, 1864, and to thirty-five in March, 1865, except upon that made exclusively of stems, which remained at twenty-five cents. Fine-cut chewing and plug mainly paid fifteen cents per pound, until June 1864; after that, thirty-five, until March, 1865, when the tax was increased to forty cents. The production of taxable tobacco in 1863 was 23,680,056 pounds; that of 1864 was 63,372,426 pounds, of which more than 10,000,000 pounds were returned in June, to avoid the additional duty under the new law then shortly to take effect; that of 1865 was 36,639,020 pounds; and that of 1866, 35,748,351 pounds. Large quantities of tobacco manufactured in the South before the war and during its progress were thrown upon the market during the past year, to the great derangement of trade and the embarrassment of regular manufacturers. Regulations, so far as consistent with the law, were adopted by the Department for the collection of the required duties when this tobacco came in competition with that which had paid the tax, but its sale and consumption in the South were permitted without charge. That manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to Sept. 1, 1862, was, of course, not anywhere subject to tax, and it was this which so seriously disturbed the interests of manufacturers. It has now, however, nearly, if not altogether, disappeared from the market, and most of the tobacco which is now consumed secures revenue to the Government. Largely increased receipts are looked for from this source.

Fermented liquors yielded in 1864, $2,223,919 73; 1865, $4,357,181 06; 1866, $5,115,140 49. During the year 1865-66 the tax was $1 per barrel. The collections for ten months of the year 1864 were at the rate of 60 cents. This increase for the year 1866 came both from increased consumption and from improved thoroughness in the operation of the law. Distilled spirits yielded in 1864, $28,431,797 83; 1865, $15,955,701 66; 1866, $29,198,578 15. In 1864 the tax was 20 cents per gallon, until March 7 of that year, when it was raised to 60 cents. From July 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, it was $1 50, and afterward $2.

Much of the Consumption of 1865 was of spirits distilled in previous years, in anticipation of increased tax. The receipts during the several months of the last fiscal year were as follows: July, $352,252 15; August, $267,457 88; September, $755,062 06; October, $1,366,025 23; November, $3,067,165 80; December, $3,763,259 71; January, $3,753,393 91; February, $3,654,700 47; March, $2,951,343 44; April, $3,086,176 27; May, $3,036,954 69; June, $3,144,186 54. During the current fiscal year the receipts were in July, $3,015,598 30; August, $2,597,645 50; September, $3,054,227 50; October, (so far as reported,) $2,502,943 32. These amounts are all exclusive of the tax upon spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes. From this it appears that the total receipts from distilled spirits for the year from Nov. 1, 1865, to Nov. 1, 1866, were $37,627,595 45.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The expense of collecting the revenue is next noticed. The different ways in which accounts of the various internal revenue officers are adjusted and paid make it impossible to give a perfectly accurate statement of the expense of assessing and collecting the revenue for the year 1866. Many expenses incurred during the year were not paid until after its close, and large amounts were paid on account of expenses of previous years adjusted last year. From an examination of the allowances made to the disbursing officers, the payments on account of the office, and the statements of Assessors' compensation and expenses, made by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, the expenses of the past fiscal year appear as follows: Assessors' compensation and expenses, $965,079 09; Assistant Assessors' compensation, $3,068,964; Collectors' compensation and expenses, $2,161,710 14; Superintendents of exports and drawback, $16,714; Revenue agents, $35,455 79; Special agents assigned to this office, $17,226 82; Revenue inspectors, $121,078 70; Special revenue commission, $22,080 60; Officers and clerks in this Bureau, $277,672 71: Stamps and cotton tags, $177,089 55; Other incidental expenses of this office, $40,093 02; Commission on sale of stamps, $786,536 04; making a total of $7,689,700 46. This is less than 2½ per centum of the total receipts, exclusive of drawback and sums refunded as erroneously collected. The percentage of expense is less than that for the previous year, because the receipts were largely increased without a corresponding increase in the cost of collection.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The probable receipts for the present fiscal year are next referred to. It is not easy to estimate with confidence the future revenue of a country so extended as ours, especially when it is drawn from so many and such various sources. The difficulty increases when different classes of business are seriously disturbed, as they must be, by the various influences which always affect them at the close of a great war. There is an uneven production of taxable articles; of some the production is stimulated, while of others it is retarded, or perhaps altogether destroyed. There are certain ascertainable data, however, which bear upon the subject. A tabular statement of the receipts during the months of July, August and September, of 1864, 1865 and 1866, as shown by the certificates of deposit which reached this office during those months respectively, is submitted:

Receipts in	1864.	1865.	1866.
July	$16,570,548 39	$21,693,470 75	$27,079,103 38
August	15,712,066 84	34,087,539 09	38,043,340 81
September	15,819,770 72	37,939,415 82	33,714,718 66
Total	$48,102,385 95	$93,720,425 66	$98,827,162 85

In this connection the receipts from several large sources of revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year 1866 may be regarded as important. The returns are not fully received from all the Collectors at the time of my writing. They are required monthly from each of the 240 Collectors—in all 720 for the quarter—and all but 22 are included in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FROM	July, August and Sept., 1865.	July, August and Sept., 1866.
Clothing, including boots and shoes and other articles of dress	$4,393,163 22	$2,854,461 19
Cloth and all textile or knitted fabrics made of cotton	2,429,243 52	2,578,039 95
Cloth and all textile or knitted fabrics made of wool	2,555,703 02	1,830,849 47
Raw cotton	3,093,597 24	1,506,546 68
Fermented liquors	1,225,377 19	1,585,002 89
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes	51,233 71	72,913 81
Spirits distilled from other materials	1,342,871 19	8,667,471 30
Refined petroleum and coal oil	1,058,517 74	781,606 65
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots	673,789 31	1,060,641 95
Tobacco, smoking and chewing	2,014,756 15	3,325,178 07
Snuff	123,395 69	184,109 11
Other manufactures and products not enumerated above	13,190,467 17	13,751,106 65
Gross receipts of railroad, insurance, express and telegraph companies, &c	2,614,799 42	2,384,231 40
Legacies	122,546 49	245,368 75
Successions	16,653 88	104,345 60
Incomes over $600 and not over $5,000	17,309,231 85	15,252,846 78
Incomes over $600 and over $5,000	24,275,763 06	20,319,389 79
Stamps in all districts	3,010,135 37	3,908,472 07

The articles named in the free list of the act of July last were exempted from tax from and after the passage of the act, on the 13th day of that month. The reduction of tax upon other articles and objects of taxation which that law provided, took effect on the 1st day of August following. The taxes which accrued during August and September were respectively payable in the months of September and October. The Commissioner endeavored to secure from the several Collectors their abstracts of collections during those months, in order to exhibit, as far as possible, the product of the new law for August and September—the first two months of its operation—in connection with that of the former statute during the same time last year. Seventy-nine of the 480 abstracts due have not been received; but he was able to indicate very nearly what sum the total receipts will reach by giving, together with the receipts reported as compared with the receipts from the same districts last year, the total receipts from all the districts during September and October, 1865:

	Collections reported for September and October, 1866.	Collections from the same districts in September and October, 1866.	Total collections for September and October, 1866.
Clothing, including boots, shoes, gloves, hats, and other articles of dress	$1,714,351 64	$3,634,316 24	$3,785,185 74
Cloth and all textile fabrics of cotton	1,642,561 59	1,963,053 72	2,045,931 89
Cloth and all textile fabrics of wool	1,059,269 36	1,836,598 40	1,985,938 98
Raw cotton	1,044,809 38	2,420,713 22	3,308,391 91
Fermented liquors	1,078,271 58	789,060 43	898,696 99
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches or grapes	59,890 26	12,681 87	14,315 49
Spirits distilled from other materials	5,557,170 82	1,383,252 62	2,121,687 29
Refined petroleum and coal oil	643,994 96	994,782 13	1,139,961 06
Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots	562,570 44	481,045 79	567,581 75
Smoking and chewing Tobacco	2,023,688 43	1,729,421 50	2,082,233 63
Snuff	150,518 79	114,115 43	118,752 05
Iron in its various forms and conditions	823,518 29	1,775,449 99	1,924,827 25
Leather	716,492 53	881,991 27	956,970 06
Other manufactures and productions not above enumerated	5,494,970 16	5,940,242 80	6,735,869 78
Total of manufactures and productions	$22,572,058 21	$23,956,815 41	$27,665,495 77
Gross receipts of railroads, insurance companies, &c	$1,003,898 17	$1,771,537 25	$1,956,662 05

From a careful consideration of all the facts in his possession, the Commissioner believes that the receipts of the fiscal year 1867 will reach the sum of $285,000,000.

CHANGES IN THE LAW.

Concerning changes of the law, the Commissioner says: "Too much care cannot be exercised in the modifications and changes of revenue laws. They should be made only when required by a proper regard for the public welfare. A tax upon an article of production cannot be imposed, reduced or removed, without affecting values, and prejudicing largely the rights of holders or consumers. The smallest change will for a time work inequalities. Alterations even in the machinery of the law are always attended with embarrassments, and new obligations should never be laid upon tax-payers unless positively demanded for the necessary protection of themselves and the revenue from fraud. Months are required by revenue officers, especially those remote from the central office, for learning the new requirements of a statute, and it cannot be expected that those whose attention is not devoted to its study and administration should earlier ascertain all that may be required of them. That ignorance is no defence for violation has become a maxim, yet it is believed it would be unjust, as it certainly would be impracticable, to administer the Internal Revenue laws, changed as they have been in some way at every session of Congress since their first enactment, without recognizing a difference in the obligations of the ignorant and of those educated in their requirements. It is for this reason that permanence in the letter as well as in the spirit of the statutes is desirable, so that fewer obstacles may interfere between its infringement and its penalty. When longer experience, and a settled condition of the business of the country, shall have perfected the revenue laws so that they will require little or no modification, ignorance will not be urged even in extenuation, justice will be more fully satisfied, and the treasury receive more nearly its dues by holding the delinquent and the guilty to the fines, penalties, forfeitures and imprisonments of the statutes almost as invariably as to the payment of their taxes. Until then the guilty will sometimes escape, the ignorant not unfrequently suffer, and a majority of tax-payers bear more than what should be their distributive share of the public burden. Many of the suggestions I shall make, therefore, with reference to changes in the existing law, will look mainly to relief from those provisions whose advantage to the revenue I do not believe commensurate with their inconvenience and annoyance to the public."

MAKING RETURNS.

The Commissioner recommends a change of time for making returns, under the annual list, and gives his reasons at length. He recommends that returns for the annual list, including the registry for the special tax, be required on the first Monday of March in each year, and the tax be made payable on the 30th day of April following. He regards the addition of ten per centum as a penalty for the non-payment of the tax on or before a certain day as sometimes a severe hardship, from which tax there is no relief even in cases of sickness or accident. In some instances large manufacturers, punctual usually in their payments, from the failure of a mail or the unexpected absence of a clerk, have been subjected to the payment of several thousands of dollars. Embarrassment would often arise to collectors if they were clothed with power to add or omit the penalty at discretion. He thinks that a penalty of five per centum for neglect or refusal, and interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time the tax is payable, will be amply sufficient, while from its greater equity it will occasion less complaint.

The special tax of the act of July 13, 1866, he says, is a substitute for the license tax of the earlier laws. He makes several suggestions and recommendations in this section of the report.

Equitable compensation for Assistant Assessors of internal revenue is next treated of.

Suggestions and recommendations designed to secure the more efficient administration of the revenue laws affecting distilled spirits, cotton, cigars, spirits and turpentine, are next presented, followed by some remarks on the duties to the Revenue Department of United States District-Attorneys.

Stamp duties are next treated of in a recommendatory style.

The Commissioner favors the reduction of the number of taxable articles as the most practical mode of affording relief to tax-payers.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The direct tax is next noticed. The collection of direct taxes in the States which were lately in insurrection was continued through the last fiscal year and thereafter, until, under the authority of the 14th section of the act of July 28, 1866, it was suspended by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date from the 3d day of August following. No lands have been sold for unpaid taxes since the suspension of such sales by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued May 17, 1865. The following is an abstract from the reports of the several Commissioners, so far as received at the office, of their receipts and expenditures since June 30, 1865:

States.	Tax, interest, and penalties received	Received from other sources, includ'g rents and deferred payments on time sales	Expenditures
Virginia	$424,033 66	$185 51	$36,786 82
North Carolina	394,847 63		16,064 56
South Carolina	137,207 93	45,172 52	11,565 74
Georgia	82,621 54		10,608 42
Florida	3,206 08	3,052 33	10,087 65
Louisiana	213,384 12		28,218 62
Texas	120,671 57		22,622 55
Tennessee	245,821 57		19,856 54

It is noted that the State of Delaware is the only one loyal during the war, except West Virginia, of which mention will be made hereafter, which did not assume its distributive share of the direct tax of $20,000,000 apportioned to it under the act of Aug. 5, 1861. The amount apportioned to Delaware was $74,683 33, and it was supposed that the same would be allowed when the State adjusted its military accounts with the General Government. Upon the refusal of that State, however, during the late fiscal year to authorize the payment of the tax, the Internal Revenue officers of the district were instructed to proceed with its assessment and collection under the power conferred upon them by section forty-seven of the act of June 30, 1864. The assessment upon the lands of the State, commenced several months ago, has progressed so far that collections of the tax will very shortly be made. The position of West Virginia with reference to the direct tax law is a peculiar one. The apportionment to Virginia of $937,550 53 was made before West Virginia was created out of a portion of that State; and while the direct tax commissioners have prosecuted their labors in Virginia in conformity with the act of 1861, West Virginia has not been authorized to assume her apportionment, nor, indeed, has its amount been properly determined. Its officers and its representatives in both branches of Congress have expressed their readiness to discharge their obligations whenever they are properly established. The apportionment should be made by act of Congress at its next session, and the privilege of its assumption by the State be given as in other cases.

In treating of the income tax, the Commissioner pertinently remarks: "It was, of course, the purpose of the law to exempt so much of one's income as was demanded by his actual necessities. Six hundred dollars was believed to be the minimum expense of such at the time of the passage of the first law. Since then the internal tax upon commodities, the increase of customs duty, and the depreciation of the currency, have wrought an almost universal advance in prices, and I believe the same reason now exists for the increase of the amount of exemption which at first secured any exemption whatever." He favors an increase of the amount of income exempted, from $600 to $1,000. Should this change be made, he holds that there should be a corresponding amendment to that portion of the law relating to the tax upon salaries of persons employed in the service of the General Government. The present income law expires by limitation in 1870.

The Commissioner closes by observing that "the immense revenue of the last fiscal year was raised with probably less pressure upon the people than that of smaller amounts in previous years. Their enterprise and spirit of accumulation have prevented the depression of business which ordinarily attends heavy taxation. Their means for the ultimate extinction of the national debt are rapidly multiplying from the increase of population and the constant development of new sources of wealth. The reduction of taxes will stimulate production, and in a few years the national debt will cease to be an object of anxiety or even annoyance to a great and united people."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our State Normal Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

Experience has long declared the necessity of having schools for the instruction of teachers in the rudimentary department, and the last Legislature wisely made provision for the erection of four more in addition to those that already exist. Only two are now in operation, but when the increased number is at work there will be six. By an act passed March 17, 1866, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and State Treasurer were made a Commission to examine the claims of contestants for the privilege of erection, and to decide when, how, and in what manner the buildings should be erected. Although the bill was introduced mainly by the endeavors of gentlemen from the western part of the State, a wide solicitude was felt about the plan in all parts of our Commonwealth. New-York City was not included in the arrangement, for she has schools of her own which will compare favorably with any in the interior; but almost all the larger villages and cities were represented. A meeting of the Commission was held nearly three weeks ago, at which the claims of different localities were presented; and when it adjourned it was with the understanding that the next meeting was to be the final one for the adjudication of the claims. They met in the Governor's Chamber in the Capitol yesterday, all the members being present, when Attorney-General MARTINDALE stated that as there were two parties from Brockport representing diverse interests, contradictory to each other, he moved that they adjourn to 4 o'clock, when each side could be heard by a representative, and the matter fully discussed.

The meeting reassembled at 4 o'clock, Gov. FENTON in the chair. Mr. NORTON, a gentleman living near the village of Brockport, was heard in favor of the remonstrants. He stated that the taxable valuation of the corporation was $551,000, and the cost, additional to the buildings now standing, would be about $50,000; so that the construction and repairs of the building would not be less than ten per cent. on their entire property; that many of the tax-payers were poor and could not afford to part with as much money, and that it would be productive of no corresponding benefit. He also said that the number of inhabitants was about 2,300, of whom 455 were tax-payers. Two meetings had been held, in the first of which the project had been voted down emphatically by the men of property, and in the second of which it had only obtained a seeming majority by the misrepresentations of the advocates of the measure, who claimed that a number of free scholarships would be created, by which academic studies could be followed as at present, and an Introductory Department also made. The majority of the Trustees were against it, and the persons representing the Village Bank had also thought it detrimental to the village. Signatures to a remonstrance had been obtained to a very late day, and still continued to be added. Another question for them to consider was that the building was not a very desirable one, as it was old and in bad repair, scarcely costing $20,000 when first erected, and deteriorated by time. It had not been constructed in accordance with modern principles, and was altogether unsuited to their purpose.

Mr. FULLER rejoined: The buildings had cost $30,000, and the repair to be attended to would scarcely cost $2,000. Such a building, with the grounds they proposed to give and the money, would not, on a careful valuation, fall short of $85,000. The edifice had only been up nine years, was in good repair, planned by an experienced architect, and was very large and commodious. As to the opposition, most of it had been made by men who had not thought about it, and many had since changed their views. He had a friend there who could answer for having talked with over fifty mechanics, who had voted under a misconception. The wealth of the town was with them, several of the richer persons having agreed to reimburse those poorer if they should feel unable to pay their taxes. He denied the charge that the Trustees of the town were opposed to the measure, and claimed that the act would be a great benefit to the town.

After this discussion between the two champions, no other persons desiring to speak, the Commissioners went into secret session. A couple of additional proposals had been handed in, and the list was now quite extensive, consisting of:

Homer, Cortland County.—Providing for the board of pupils at from $2 to $2 50 per week, and erecting all necessary buildings, to be of the first-class, costing not less than $75,000.

Brockport, Monroe County.—They offer the building of the Brockport Collegiate Institute. The building is stone, four stories high, capable of accommodating two hundred pupils in the Normal Department, and three hundred in the Experimental Department. The Institute furnishes boarding accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five pupils. They further offer to furnish the buildings with furniture and philosophical apparatus to the value of $3,000. The total value of the property is not less than $100,000.

Monroe, Orange County.—The Trustees of the Academy offer to give the buildings and grounds, library, apparatus and furniture, together with $10,000 in money, and in addition will buy all the grounds necessary. The building is 60 by 50, four stories and basement, the latter being stone and the remainder brick.

Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence County.—This village offers to purchase one of three tracts of land, in places specified in their proposal, containing from ten to twenty acres each, and put up the necessary buildings in the year 1867; also to give books, apparatus and furniture to the amount of $5,000. They propose to give a free lease to the State for twenty years of the buildings and grounds, and to make a gift of the above-mentioned $5,000. The total value to be $80,000.

Buffalo, Erie County—A lot of land and buildings in the City of Buffalo, the lot containing five acres, on which there is a brick chapel, a brick dwelling, and a gymnasium. The Board of Supervisors offers $45,000 for this purpose.

Board of Supervisors, St. Lawrence County—The Board of Supervisors of this county offer $25,000, if a normal school be erected anywhere in the county.

Fredonia, Chautauqua County—This place offers $50,000 in cash, and the academical institutions already erected.

Binghamton, Broome County.—They offer five acres of ground, on which they will in two years erect a suitable building, and furnish it with apparatus and furniture. They will expend the sum of $80,000.

Charlotteville, Schoharie County.—Dr. WM. LA MONT, proprietor of the New-York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, offers twenty acres of land and the Seminary buildings, with its furniture, apparatus and library, during its use as a normal school. The building is 482 feet long by 40 wide, and has accommodations for lodging 300 pupils, with separate apartments for girls and boys.

Cortlandt, Cortlandt County.—This village offers a choice from three sites, valued at $4,000 to $6,000, to contain not less than five acres. Beside this, they will give the proper furniture, books and apparatus, $50,000 in cash.

Fort Edward, Washington County.—The Trustees propose to give eleven acres and the buildings, built of brick with slate roof, 300 by 40 feet, with a wing 130 by 40, accommodating 300 students. The library contains 700 volumes, and the apparatus is worth $1,300. The original cost of the edifice was $70,000.

Potsdam, St. Lawrence County.—The Trustees of the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, offer their grounds, buildings, furniture, library and apparatus. The buildings are stone, one four stories high and the other three stories and basement, with accommodations for 250 students. The library contains 1,500 volumes, and the value of the building is estimated at $15,000.

Antwerp, Jefferson County.—The officers of the Antwerp Liberal and Literary Institute offer their buildings and grounds, and the furnishing of the same. The Institute is of stone, three stories high with basement, and is valued at $30,000

Newark, Wayne County.—The Newark Collegiate Institute offers to convey to the State a lot of five acres, with a brick building four stories high, valued at $12,000.

Delhi, Delaware County.—The Trustees of the Delaware Academy at this place, offer the use of their buildings, three in number, of which the largest is 80 by 50 feet, three stories high. It has a library of 1,500 standard volumes, and apparatus for all practical uses. Their grounds are nineteen acres.

Plattsburgh, Clinton County.—The Board of Supervisors offer $30,000, and the Village of Plattsburgh $50,000, for the erection of buildings, and for the furniture and apparatus necessary. The building to be erected on eight and a half acres of land, given by G. V. EDWARDS and E. S. WINSLOW. The Plattsburgh Academy will also give their buildings for this purpose.

Geneseo, Livingston County.—The trustees of the village offer to give all the land needful and $55,000 additional. The Board of Supervisors offers $20,000 additional. The Academy buildings will accommodate 300 students, and they are provided with furniture. Total, $75,000 and the land.

McGrenville, Cortlandt County.—The owners of the real estate formerly used by the New-York Central College in this village, offer eight acres of land, surrounding the college edifice, 100 feet front, four stories high, valued at $25,000, and a large boarding hall, 30 by 90 feet, three stories. They also offer all apparatus now in use, which is in good condition, and guarantee that for ten years good board can be secured at $2 25 per week. The value of the whole will be $60,000.

Most of the above contained conditions covenanting for the use of them by the State as a normal school, or otherwise to revert.

After a consideration of the question for several hours, the Commission finally announced the rules which should govern them in the decision they were about to make. It was necessary, they thought, to establish a minimum in the applications of $70,000, below which they would not be entertained. Security for this sum was to be given on the 20th of the month, and if those designated should fail to meet the requirements the choice should go to another. The favored ones were then announced to be Potsdam, Cortland, Brockport and Fredonia. Their failure would make the choice fall on Plattsburgh, Homer, Geneseo and Buffalo, all to substitute in the order named. In the case of Buffalo, the money required to be raised would be $100,000, a measure rendered necessary by the increased cost of land and buildings there. All those who had any claims for the positions were placed on the list, and the Commission very cleverly evaded the decision of the knotty Brockport question.

In conclusion, the State officers adopted a resolution declaring that in their opinion the public good required the construction and use of four schools in addition to those already designed, and called upon the next Legislature to pass such an act. That will then give ten. It will be seen by the distribution now obtaining that the extreme west will have one, at Fredonia or Buffalo; the middle west, one at Brockport or Geneseo; the south middle, one at Cortland or Homer; the north middle, one at Oswego; the extreme north, one at Potsdam or Plattsburgh; and the extreme east, one at Albany. That portion south of Orange County seemed to have made no claim, and consequently was not considered. It will, indeed, be a measure replete with good when our common schools shall reflect a standard of advanced intelligence, and we shall be no longer compelled to trust the common school system in the hands of inferior persons. The course of training at the schools of Albany and Oswego is calculated for hard students and masculine minds, and it is safe to say that a student who passes his or her final examination with credit, has a better knowledge of the greater portion of the sciences and arts than an ordinary graduate from our colleges.

THE LATE DEFALCATION.

In a brief dispatch it was announced last night that the Mayor had communicated to the Common Council the fact of the defalcation of the late Receiver of Taxes. Additional circumstances have been divulged, giving a clearer insight into the matter than was before possible. JAMES McINTYRE, the defaulter, is a young man of about 32, and has been Receiver for little over a year, his office expiring two months ago. Nothing was then known of the matter. Some months money passes through his hands to the extent of $200,000, and in the year altogether to the extent of a million. That portion which should go to the city has been promptly paid over to the Chamberlain, Mr. J. C. E. PAIGE, a man of great integrity and carefulness, and the other portions of the funds were deposited to the credit of the County Treasurer at the bank designated for that purpose. The tax-book is kept in two parts, one for the real and the other for the personal property—the latter at the back part of the book, and, of course, much smaller than the other. By the carelessness of a clerk employed in the County Treasurer's office one page containing sums amounting to nearly $6,000 was uncollated. Whether this was known to McINTYRE or not, we have no means of knowing, but the money was used. He was in the habit of going on sprees, and, when in that state, scarcely knew what he was about. The money was all used up, being $5,548 12, and he declares that he knows nothing about it. The Chamberlain, in examining McINTYRE's books on Wednesday, found the discrepancy, and on Thursday communicated it to the Mayor. A consultation with counsel disclosed the fact that, according to the technical forms of the law a prosecution in a criminal Court cannot lie against him, and their only remedy is a civil one. The late Receiver is a man without property, following no business in particular, and has never been married. His influence has been with a low class of grog-shop politicians, and it is to their friendship he owed his office. Some tales not very favorable are told of his private life, and no great surprise is felt at this development. A singular part of the proceeding is that his bonds, which were for $10,000, have been abstracted from the County Clerk's Office. The city officials, however, are advised that the loss of the document does not interfere with the recovery of the money from his bondsmen, who are amply sufficient, and legal measures have been undertaken on the part of the city.

Mallory as a Representative Southerner.

S. R. MALLORY, who has disappeared from public view since his liberation from prison, is thus spoken of by the Pensacola *Observer* of a recent date:

"We were to-day favored with a visit from this distinguished citizen, who, since his return home, has been so busily occupied in repairing his residence that his presence here is little known. But yesterday he directed the naval powers of the Confederacy; to-day he superintends two or three artisans, and, like LEE, FORREST, and other true men, shows a disposition to begin anew with the present order of things, worthy of imitation. If the Northern journals would judge the South by its prominent men, instead of gathering evidences of disloyalty from the mouths of reckless youths, through the medium of their lying emissaries, a different state of affairs might exist."

JOHN McGUIRE, publisher of the Cork *Examiner*, and Member of Parliament for that city, was in Detroit last week, intending to make the tour of the Western States and Territories.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER BRENNAN.

Fourth Day's Investigation—Examination for the Defence of Judges Dean and Pierrepont, Messrs. Paulison, Develin and Ex-Mayor Opdyke.

Yesterday morning the investigation of the charges made against Comptroller BRENNAN was resumed at the Trial Room, Metropolitan Headquarters. Mr. BRENNAN was represented, as at previous investigations, by Mr. LAWRENCE, and in addition by Mr. BRADY. Assistant Attorney-General HAMMOND was present, with Mr. NOYES, on the part of the State, assisted by Mr. DALY, the representative of the Citizens' Association.

Some time was consumed by the reading of testimony already given, to the witnesses, and receiving their signatures thereto, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the first witness was called.

TESTIMONY OF EX-JUDGE GILBERT DEAN.

Judge DEAN narrated the history of the actions arising out of the Police riots which occurred during the term of office of Mayor WOOD. There were seventeen suits brought against the Mayor, each for $4,000. Some of these suits were in such a position that judgments could be collected. These judgments were set aside on account of erroneous rulings. He was of opinion that the compromise which resulted in a settlement of these claims, by the payment of $11,500, was a judicious one, as saving heavy outlay to the City. The suits he considered to have been brought against Mr. WOOD, personally; but as they were based on his actions as Mayor of the City, he believed the City was bound in honor to support him, and to meet the expenses of the compromise. That was his opinion as a lawyer. He repeated that he thought the closing of those cases as they stood was prudently done by a compromise of $11,500 paid to the claimants. He considered Mr. BRENNAN not only careful in the disposal of this matter, but he thought him rather scrupulous in his hesitation in closing on these terms.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

Judge PIERREPONT was one of the counsel retained on the part of the City at the time of the trials arising out of the Police trouble. He had recommended a settlement of the causes by arbitration, and considered that the City was saved considerable expense by the settlement since made by Mr. BRENNAN.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN S. PAULISON.

Mr. PAULISON stated that he held the position at the present time of City Adjuster; that he was a practical accountant, and that some short time ago he was called upon by a representative of the Citizens' Association, and employed by them to visit the Department of the Comptroller and examine the books of accounts therein. He did so, and found everything in perfect order; every facility was afforded him to make all the examinations he was instructed to make. He was paid for these services by the Citizens' Association, $50. He went again to investigate the accounts relative to the expenditures for the erection of the New County Court-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Noyes.—His examination of the books and accounts was simply as to the method in which they were kept; he did not make a thorough investigation of the accounts; he did not go into details.

By Mr. Brady.—He had had no previous acquaintance with either Mr. Brennan or his assistants; he knew Mr. Brennan as Comptroller, having met him in his official capacity, that was all.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN E. DEVELIN.

Was Corporation Counsel during 1863, 1864 and 1865; the duties of the office are to take charge of the general law business of the City; in the matter of arbitration in the police riot suits, the witness recommended a settlement of the suits on terms settled by Mr. Fields; it was assumed that the money had been paid Mr. Fields by Mr. Wood, and the arbitrators awarded the amount to Mr. Wood's counsel, Mr. Shea; Mr. Hackett was present at the arbitration on the part of the City; $300,000 was appropriated by the Legislature toward cleaning the streets in 1864; only have the general recollection that no one would take the contract for that amount; the heads of departments, as a consequence, thought they should assume the responsibility and have the City cleaned; the first thing done was to pay arrearages to workmen who had been employed cleaning the streets; for this purpose notes were drawn and discounted by Mr. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, the men, when paid, assigning their claims to Mr. Palmer, who sued the City on the notes and recovered judgment; concurred in the arrangement, as it was the only method witness could see whereby the streets could be cleaned; recollect an action being brought by Mr. Hecker to obtain an injunction to restrain the making of an additional note—the injunction was subsequently removed by Judge Ingraham; no motive could have actuated those engaged in making the notes other than the public welfare; the money was paid direct to the workmen; believed the Comptroller managed the affairs of his department correctly, only sometimes he was too scrupulous about settling suits when advised by Corporation counsel; in 1863, judgments were obtained against the City for $51,000, for work upon the public roads, but have no distinct recollection of them.

The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. NOYES, was the only point of interest in these dull proceedings during the day. Mr. NOYES asked some questions unpalatable to Mr. DEVELIN, who took occasion to remind his examiner that he, Mr. DEVELIN, was not upon his trial. He also objected to reply to questions relative to the action of Mr. DEVELIN, the City Chamberlain, simply on the ground that these questions were outside of the present investigation. The little cross-fire attending the difference of opinion between these legal gentlemen had the effect of waking up the half-dozen idlers who had seated themselves outside the rail.

TESTIMONY OF EX-MAYOR OPDYKE.

The substance of the testimony of Ex-Mayor OPDYKE went to confirm the opinion expressed by Mr. DEVELIN and others as to the zeal and efficiency of Mr. BRENNAN, whom he characterized as a most valuable auxiliary at all times in all matters pertaining to expenditures on account of the City. He further testified as to the invaluable services of Mr. ORISON BLUNT, and recognized as his signature that, among others, on foot of the voucher which accompanied the warrant for the $50,000, which was signed by Mayor GUNTHER and afterward paid by Mr. BRENNAN. Ex-Mayor OPDYKE's testimony (he was not cross examined) closed the uninteresting proceedings of the day. On inquiry by Mr. Commissioner SEDGEWICK as to how long the gentlemen for the defence might require to close up the case, Mr. LAWRENCE said two days at furthest; possibly it might be gotten through in one.

The Commission then adjourned till this Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Important Action Relative to a Naval School.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President McLEAN in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from the School officers of the Fifth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $6,297 for the purpose of furnishing their new school building, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from the male assistant teachers, asking for an increase of salary, was referred to the Committee on Teachers. The petition sets forth that the assistant teachers receive but between $700 or $800 per annum, scarcely so much as journeymen mechanics receive—and that they are unable to support their families and preserve their social *status* upon this sum. The petition also sets forth that all the reasons given why their salaries should be increased apply equally well to the female teachers.

The following communication from Brevet Brig.-Gen. MOLINEUX was read, and excited considerable discussion, the members all favoring such a school. It was finally referred to a Committee consisting of the officers of the Board, to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the plan:

NOS. 106 AND 108 FULTON-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

James M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: The close attention which is paid to public education in our City induces me to lay the following important matter before you for your careful consideration. As head of the Board of Education of one of the most important seaports of the world, you cannot but be interested in the prosperity of our commerce, nor can you be unaware of the necessity which exists of manning our ships with a better class of seamen and officers.

I have the honor to suggest that a Committee of your Board be appointed for the purpose of investigating the necessity and feasibility of establishing a nautical school, or school-ship, the same to be under the control of the Board of Education.

In favor of this suggestion I beg to submit the following, and to state that I have, I believe, sufficient grounds for saying that some plan, leading to the proper education and improvement of boys to become officers in the merchant marine, will be heartily assisted by the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Underwriters, Shipowners' Association and the community more directly interested.

It is a well known fact that the navigation and nautical schools of England and on the Continent have been productive of vast benefit to the nations who have fostered them. In the reports on this subject in Great Britain, among the numerous reasons given for the anxiety of the Government in assisting these schools, it is stated "that on the efficiency of the commercial marine depends to a great extent our position as a commercial country, and on our position as a commercial country rests our supremacy among European nations; that the want of skill, intelligence and readiness of resource of seamen largely increases the yearly loss of vast property and life."

The same may be well applied to our own City and country.

Capt. W. M. MEWS, in his report of the *Evening Star* disaster, says that he "trusts that the attention of shipowners will be directed to the necessity which exists for the more complete manning, equipping and furnishing of the American marine.

In Boston the experiment of a reformatory school-ship has been in successful operation for some time, and has made a great many excellent sailors out of vicious boys, but it is stated with great truth by our shipowners that something more is needed, and that we must educate a better class, (not juvenile delinquents,) to whom they can intrust the management of their vessels, and that a large number of fine-spirited boys, whose natural tastes lead them to select a seafaring life, can be found in our City, who would make excellent and capable officers if properly educated for the duties.

An interview with some of our principal shipowners would soon convince your Committee of the absolute necessity of the matter being taken in hand, if we do not want to encounter year by year greater difficulties in finding good seamen and providing competent men to take charge of the two billions of property which, it has been stated, is yearly intrusted to seamen, and if we desire to lessen the enormous annual losses which occur, very many of which arise from incompetency.

As for a precise plan for such a school, it is perhaps better to say but little, as I believe a conference by a committee with those most capable of submitting a model would soon lead to a practical, economical and suitable school, and I therefore simply state that it can be commenced on a moderate scale (at a very small cost) sufficient to demonstrate its usefulness. In the words of one of our most scientific naval officers, "Commence it even in a very small way and it is bound to grow by the force of its own natural vigor, and it cannot be kept down."

Having devoted considerable time to this subject, I should be most happy to submit all the data I have collected to any committee which might be appointed, and among other papers are the valuable suggestions of the following experienced gentlemen, whose interest in the improvement of American seamen is well known. Capt. S. B. LUCE, U. S. N.; Lieut. Com. JAS. S. BARNES, U. S. N.; Hon. HENRY BARNARD, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Prof. T. W. DWIGHT, ISRAEL C. JONES, Esq. Capt. WM. C. THOMPSON, Capt. M. L. ELDRIDGE, (School Ship, Massachusetts,) GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., R. B. FORBES, Esq. and others.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully your obdt. servant,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Late Brt. Brig.-Gen, U. S. N. Vols.

A resolution relative to the propriety of abolishing corporal punishment in the female and primary departments was referred to Committee on Teachers.

A resolution authorizing the officers of the Board of transfer the fund known as "the Grosvenor Fund" to the College of New-York, to be applied to the increase of the library, was adopted

The Committee of Elections by laws and qualifications reported in favor of confirming the following nominations, made by His Honor the Mayor, for Inspectors of Common Schools: First District, John Otterson; Second District, Henry Tice; Third District, Alfred Moore; Fourth District, Wm. E. Brinkerhoff; Fifth District, Richard C. Fellows; Sixth District, Thomas J. Hall; Seventh District, John C. Tietjeon.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

This Board met yesterday. Present—C. C. PINCKNEY, President, and Commissioners ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

The following communications were received and properly referred:

From Superintendent of Horses asking for additional assistance at the hospital stables. From THOMAS McDONOUGH, late of Engine Company No. 19; THOMAS W. GEARY, late of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, and WM. BEAMAN, late of Engine Company No. 22, requesting that the Board reconsider its action in dismissing them from the Department. Complaints were made for misconduct against W. E. LAWRENCE, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5; HENRY R. BERGER, of Engine Company No. 25, and WM. HERN, of Engine Company No. 12. The Finance Committee presented a report recommending the payment of sundry bills, which was agreed to. The following appointments were made: GEORGE C. BIRKETT to Engine Company No. 2; DANIEL DAY to Engine Company No. 23. Transfers—H. S. WILLIAMS, Engine Steamer No. 8, to Engine No. 22; PHILIP RAMEE, of Engine Company No. 8, to Engine Company No. 22, and JEREMIAH KELLY, of Engine Company No. 23, to Engine Company No. 8.

Mr. JAMES BOGLE made application for assistance in recovering the remains of the men who lost their lives at the recent fire in Canal and Walker streets, and the matter was referred to the Chief-Engineer with power.

Commissioner ENGS presented the following report:

Commissioners ENGS and BROWN, to whom was referred a proposition to inquire into and report upon the removal of Engine No. 1 from the present location in Centre-street to some other place at present unoccupied, report that in their opinion (and this is sustained by the Chief-Engineer, who has acted with them in this inquiry,) the house formerly occupied by volunteer Engine Company No. 31, in Eldridge-street, is in all respects the proper one to occupy for this purpose. It is large, well built, and so constructed as to be altered for the required purpose at a moderate expense. The street is sufficiently wide and more than commonly free from incumbrances—the house being but a very short distance from Canal-street on the north and Division-street on the South, the former opening communication both east and west to any desired extent and the latter presenting a quick route to the Bowery and thence down Chatham-square, and another up Division-street to such distance as may be required, presenting on all the route streets opening to the East River, while from Canal-street to Broadway and vicinity is a short distance. The locations competing with this in choice were No. 38's old house in Ann-street, which would have to be entirely rebuilt, on a lot not sufficiently large fronting on a narrow and bad street, and the house of old Hose Company No. 22 in New Canal-street, which, although ample in accommodation, fronts on a railroad which would interfere with running out and in and hinder movements, beside it is a far more valuable property to surrender to the City. These views confirm your Committee in the expediency of recommending the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the house No. 20 Eldridge-street be altered to accommodate horses and so otherwise arranged as may be required for the purpose of stationing Engine Company No. 1 and their apparatus there, and that this be referred back to the same Committee to report a plan and estimates.

On motion, the report was laid on the table by the following vote: Yeas—Commissioners Pinckney, Engs and Abbe. Nay—Commissioner Brown.

The Board then adjourned.

Attempt to Dispose of a Large Quantity of Counterfeit United States Coupons.

Yesterday an attempt was made to dispose of a large quantity of spurious coupons purporting to be those of the United States Bonds of 1881. The brokers to whom they were offered having some doubt of their genuineness, submitted them to Assistant United States Treasurer VAN WYCK, who at first thought they were good, but on further examination pronounced them to be counterfeit.

It appears that an advertisement appeared in a morning paper stating that a boy was wanted at No. 49 Exchange-place. In answer thereto a lad called at the office, but found no one there. In a short time, however, a man arrived and engaged the boy, who was then sent on an errand to Jersey City. On his return there were three men in the room, and the lad was supplied by them with a package of the coupons, which he was directed to take to the office of H. A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 88 Wall-street, and there dispose of them at the rate of 98 cents on the dollar, the coupons not being due until the 1st of January next. All the coupons were carefully cut and arranged, the numbers running from 700 to 17,000. They bear the following words, the numbers, of course, being different in each case:

"Acts of July 17, and August 5, 1861. The United States of America will pay to bearer Fifteen dollars for six months' interest due 1st January, 1867, upon bond No. 785, for $500. L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register United States Treasury."

The only difference between the genuine and spurious coupons is in the numbers, which are larger than the genuine and are rather poorly engraved.

When the true character of those offered yesterday was ascertained, United States Detective SAMPSON, accompanied by Inspector WALLING, proceeded to the office of HEISER'S SONS, and taking the boy with them went to the room in No. 49 Exchange-place, which, as might have been expected, was empty. The rogues had of course watched the boy from the time he left, and when they saw him leave the Messrs. HEISER'S office in company with two strangers they thought it time to decamp. Nothing but an old table was found in the room.

Whether any of these false coupons have been circulated in Wall-street is not yet known.

The Thomas Medal.

The State of Tennessee has just now received the gold medal voted by joint resolution of its Legislature some time since. The medal is, it is understood, to be presented by Gov. BROWNLOW, who will at the same time express to Gen. THOMAS the sincere feeling of respect with which he is regarded, not only by the Unionists but by the ex-rebels, against whom the General has more than once led his "boys in blue" to victory.

The medal is of gold and the workmanship admirable in every particular. Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., by whom the work was executed, consider the medal one of the most successful productions that they have sent from their workshops.

The obverse presents a beautiful medallion head of the General, which is surrounded by well-cut letters, "To Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, from the State of Tennessee."

The reverse has upon it a fine bas relief of the Capitol at Nashville, about which is Gen. THOMAS' message from Chattanooga, at the time that town was closely besieged by the rebels under BRAGG, "I will hold the town till we starve."

Beneath the capitol, and in line, is placed the words, "By joint resolution, adopted Nov. 2, 1865." In size the medal is about three inches diameter, its weight being one pound Troy. It is a token of regard and appreciation that Gen. THOMAS may well be proud to receive from the State of Tennessee.

Colored Soldiers for Liberia.

A number of colored soldiers, formerly belonging to the Eighth, Twenty-fourth and other regiments of United States colored troops, sailed yesterday, in the clipper-bark *Edith Rose*, Capt. ALEXANDER, to locate on the St. John's River, in Grand Balsa County, in the Republic of Liberia. Others expect soon to follow. An extensive movement has sprung up in regard to emigration to Liberia. Six hundred emigrants sailed in the *Golconda* on the 21st of November, and 800 applications for passage are now on file. A vessel is now being built in this City, for a Liberian merchant, to be launched shortly and to be called the *A. Lincoln*. The citizens of Liberia are not only making rapid progress in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, but they are also opening extensive plantations of coffee trees. They are also employing numerous vessels in the coast trade, collecting palm oil, ivory, gold dust, &c. The Government of Liberia is republican like our own, and schools abound. Treaties have been made with forty native tribes. It is a remarkable fact that statesmen of the most diverse views in regard to our national affairs unite in commending the Republic of Liberia. Senators SUMNER and DOOLITTLE, Judge KELLEY and President BUCHANAN are numbered among the friends of the African Republic. This new movement on the part of colored soldiers is an interesting feature. Such men are likely to push forward explorations into the interior of the African Continent.

Statistics of Emigration.

From the returns of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following statistics are taken:

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN DURING NOVEMBER, 1866.

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Pass'gs.	Passengers not liable to bond.
Liverpool	23	6,545	377
London	4	1,026	21
Glasgow	3	755	16
Havre	3	626	31
Hamburg	7	3,410	—
Bremen	12	4,393	13
Rotterdam	3	109	1
Total	55	16,864	416
Number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 21, 1866			216,555
Number of emigrants arrived since			3,265
Total			219,820
To same date in 1865			181,258

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS—NOVEMBER, 1866.

States.	Total.	States.	Total.
Arkansas	7	Missouri	477
Alabama	22	Mexico	2
British Columbia	1	New-Hampshire	28
Canada	100	Nova Scotia	9
California	105	New-York	7,615
Connecticut	250	New-Jersey	606
Central America	2	Nebraska	23
Cuba	4	North Carolina	3
Delaware	25	New-Brunswick	16
District of Columbia	58	Oregon	1
Florida	2	Rhode Island	192
Georgia	23	Ohio	1,094
Illinois	1,522	Pennsylvania	1,907
Iowa	383	South Carolina	16
Indiana	190	South America	1
Kentucky	141	Texas	22
Kansas	34	Tennessee	53
Louisiana	88	Vermont	11
Massachusetts	686	Virginia	54
Maryland	126	Wisconsin	716
Maine	7	Prince Edwards Isl'd	1
Michigan	424		
Minnesota	143	Total	17,173

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

GEORGE THOMPSON was arrested by Officer YULE, of the Fifth Precinct, for attempting to deposit a vote at the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward. The prisoner gave his residence as No. 71 North Moore-street, but he was proved not to have any dwelling at that number. He was committed for trial.

The same officer preferred a similar complaint against WM. McCABE for an attempt to vote illegally at the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward, under the name of JOHN WHITMORE, and as a resident at No. 76 Franklin-street. After his arrest, the prisoner admitted that he resided at No. 7 Desbrosses-street. The accused was held to answer in default of bail.

Officer EDWARDS, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested ISAAC HAMILTON for an illegal attempt at voting at the Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward, he pretending to having been registered as living at No. 14 Caroline-street. The officer made oath before the Magistrate that HAMILTON did not reside at said number, so the prisoner was committed for trial and locked up in default of bail.

TERENCE HICKEY was arrested by the Fourteenth Precinct Police, at the Seventh District, in the Fourteenth Ward, on a charge of attempting to deposit an illegal vote on Tuesday. The prisoner gave his name at the polls as HENRY BENNETT, of No. 150 Mott-street. This being proved to be false, he was taken into custody, when he admitted that his real name was HICKEY, of No. 201 Twelfth-street. The Magistrate committed the prisoner to the Tombs for trial.

TERRENCE BRANIGAN was also arrested at the Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, for illegal voting. When questioned by the Inspectors he gave his name as ROBERT GRANT, of No. 196 Mott-street. It being subsequently ascertained that the accused did not live at the number designated, he was arrested, and he admitted having given a wrong name and residence. He was locked up like the others for trial.

RIVER PIRATES.

At an early hour yesterday morning the propeller *J. L. Hasbrouck* arrived from Albany and hauled into her dock at the foot of Beach-street, North River. Soon after two men sprang aboard and stole two coats, valued at $100, from the state-room occupied by SELEY B. AHREET, a resident of Catskill. While the thieves were attempting to make their escape, they were arrested by a Fifth Ward officer. The stolen property was recovered, and the prisoners conveyed to the Leonard-street Station-house. They gave the names of JOSEPH MARTIN and WILLIAM QUINN. On being arraigned before the Court both the accused were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. MARTIN and QUINN are both young men, and are well known to the Police.

A DIVORCED HUSBAND ARRESTED.

CHARLES STRAUSSER was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of having stolen $250 in U. S. Treasury notes, from CHARLOTTE SCHLOTER, in whose employ he was at the time. When the case came up yesterday morning some curious developments were made. It appears that the complainant, who was well dressed and is of middle age, and the prisoner were at one time man and wife. As they did not live happily together Mrs. STRAUSSER obtained a divorce, resumed her maiden name and then employed her divorced husband as a barkeeper in the saloon of which she was the proprietor. On Tuesday evening CHARLOTTE missed the money alleged to have been stolen by the prisoner, and accordingly caused his arrest. While accompanying the officer to the Station-house, STRAUSSER admitted having the money, but declared that he had found it in the cellar, beneath a lot of coal. This defence, however, did not have the desired effect, for the Magistrate committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner and the complainant are both Germans, and the former is 48 years of age.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

CHARLES MEYER, tailor, was arrested and arraigned before the Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of grand larceny in that he had stolen a quantity of clothing, linen and cotton goods, &c., valued at $150, from AUGUSTUS VORCK, of No. 1 Market-street. When arrested the stolen property was found in his possession, and the prisoner freely confessed his guilt, so was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

SIGISMUND J. SELIGMAN, of No. 116 Church-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and made oath that he and his partners in business had been robbed of fifteen hundred and sixty-eight yards of Spanish linen, valued at $600, and that he had probable cause to suspect ALEXANDER LINDSAY and JAMES MAY of the theft, they having been seen in possession of the plunder in a hand-cart, which they dragged away from in front of the store, when they were arrested. MORRIS WOLFF, of the Independent Detective force, testified that he had noticed the prisoners take the linen from the pavement of SONNEBORN & Co's store, and that he followed them for some distance, until becoming satisfied that a robbery had been committed he caused their arrest by Officer LONG, of the Sixth Precinct Police, when the stolen property was recovered. On this evidence the prisoners were committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail. LINDSAY is 23 years of age, a native of Boston and a resident of Brooklyn. MAY is a native of London, 19 years of age and lives in James-street. Both denied their guilt.

ROBBED BY WOMEN.

JOHN FARLEY, of No. 176 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, came over yesterday to this City and entered a Water-street den, where he met MARGARET BARRY, AGNES FROST and ANN JOHNSON, and remained in their company for some time, having in his possession $150 in United States Treasury Notes. Soon after leaving the place he missed his money, and communicated the fact to Officer HUBELT, of the Fourth Precinct Police, who at once proceeded to arrest all three of the above-named women. When arraigned before the Court the accused were held for trial in default of $500 bail each. BARRY is 30 years of age and a native of Ireland. FROST is 38, and a native of Ireland. JOHNSON is a native of Canada and 20 years of age. All three denied all knowledge of the stolen money.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF WICKED COMPANIONSHIP.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. H. P. DAVIES, who resides at No. 113 East Twenty-third-street, having occasion to call upon a friend somewhere up town, alighted from his wagon, and left the same standing in front of the door. Over the dash-board of the vehicle he threw a wolf-skin robe, which was valued at about $40. He had only just entered his friend's dwelling, however, when three boys were observed by a passer-by in front of the house acting in a very suspicious manner, and with an evident intention of doing something wrong. At first the gentleman thought they designed to steal the horse and wagon, but, upon close watching, he observed two of the party standing guard while the third snatched the robe from the wagon, and then rejoined the others, when all fled from the spot. The witness to the transaction followed hard after them, but only succeeded in capturing one of the sentinels, a boy 16 years of age, and answering to the name of MICHAEL McGINNIS. The others escaped with the stolen property. The prisoner, when brought before the Magistrate, denied his guilt most strenuously, but as he was with the thief when the robe was stolen, the Judge committed him for examination, in default of the required bail.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

JOHN LYND, who keeps a cloak emporium on the Eighth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of a young man named JAMES H. JOHNSON, whom he charges with stealing a cloak valued at $12 from his establishment on Tuesday evening last. The complainant alleges that he caught the prisoner in the act, and at once caused his arrest. He was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

JAMES O'NEILL was arrested for attempting to vote illegally in the Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward, and HENRY H. LIVELY for attempting the same at Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward. Both were committed to answer the charges at Special Sessions.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN PUGILISTIC POLITICIANS.

The notorious pugilistic politicians, JAMES IRVING and OWEN GEOGHAGEN, were present yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the former as complainant, and the latter as defendant, in a case of assault and battery. The story, as related to our reporter, (for the truthfulness of which we cannot, of course, vouch,) is that, GEOGHAGEN successfully supported IRVING for Assembly at the November election, with the understanding that the favor was to be reciprocated on Tuesday last when he (GEOGHAGEN) ran for Councilman. Instead of this, however, GEOGHAGEN claims that IRVING "went back upon him," and secured his defeat. This statement extensively circulated incensed IRVING greatly, and yesterday morning he went to GEOGHAGEN'S liquor-store and left word with the bar-keeper that he intended to whip his (the bar-keeper's) employer as soon as he caught him. In a little while the proprietor came in and his clerk reported IRVING'S message to him. GEOGHAGEN then left immediately in search of his opponent, and meeting him on the Second-avenue, shortly after 1 o'clock, he dealt him a powerful blow in the face, knocking him into the gutter and cutting his head severely. A policeman who was near to the scene of the occurrence immediately arrested the assailant, and the charge as above recited was the upshot of the whole matter. GEOGHAGEN was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

A FREEDMAN CHARGED WITH STEALING A COAT.

WM. CURTIS, a freedman of youthful and respectable appearance, was brought before Justice DODGE yesterday, charged with stealing a coat valued at $60 from the owner, WM. D. JOHNSON, who says that he left the same in the sitting room of the boarding-house where he was stopping, and that the accused was the only person left in the room after the complainant retired, and that soon afterward the coat was missed. CURTIS was thereupon committed for examination in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MILLINER.

Miss HANNAH GREENTHAL, a milliner, who resides at No. 101 Elizabeth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of another of the same business, named RACHEL SPEHRO, against whom she preferred the following charges: On the 10th of February, 1865, the accused came to her residence, then at No. 75 Elizabeth-street, on some business matters. While there she saw four pieces of velvet lying on the table, and asking the price desired that Mrs. GREENTHAL would allow her to take them a little while; that she had a customer to whom she was sure she could dispose of the material for the price asked ($100,) and that if she could not, she would immediately return the velvet to the owner. As she kept a store in Bayard-street, and was well known to the complainant, she was allowed to carry the goods away. Next day she sold out her business and moved away, since which time she was not seen until yesterday, when she was discovered by Mr. GREENTHAL, at work as a milliner in an establishment at No. 28½ Division-street, whereupon she was arrested and conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed her for examination in default of bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1985—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
749—Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury.
869—Benton vs. Myers.
2071—Genet vs. Howland.
865—Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1849—Del Banco vs. Eastman.
2363—Wyman vs. Birch.
2389—Waring vs. The Ind. Fire Ins. Co.
1065—Hartman vs. N. Y. S. and C. C. Man. Co.

Nos.
2249—Meade vs. Kerr.
1893—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
2453—Ward vs. Dillon.
2567—McLean vs. Caswell.
2577—Heley vs. Molton.
2581—Stevens vs. Gilmore.
2583—Dowley vs. Currier.
2585—Powers vs. Baker.
2587—North vs. Chandler.
2589—Cheever vs. Stevens.
2591—Sluyter vs. Nutt.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1820—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.
2498—Copelin vs. Bartlett.
2420—Burney vs. Owen.
2422—Philips vs. Campaignac et al. impl'd.
2428—Brackebush vs. The American and Mexican Silver Mining Co. of New-York.
2430—Aiken vs. Egbertson.
2432—Lindsley et al. vs. The European Petroleum Co.
2436—Crane et al. vs. The Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.

Nos.
2444—White vs. Schwarz.
2446—Siegel et al. vs. Steinrich.
2448—Tyson vs. Morris.
2456—Smith vs. The New-England Manufacturing Co.
2458—Patullo vs. Bidwell.
2460—Crow vs. Miller.
2462—Danshea vs. Marshall.
2466—Ogden vs. Harwood.
2468—Stewart et al. vs. Moorehouse et al.
2470—Hitchcock et al. vs. Lloyd.
2474—Laing vs. Bullen.
2476—Paris et al. vs. Schmall.

Part III—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1284—Rexford vs. Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
1499—Anderson vs. Smith.
1069—Dusenbury vs. The Lon. Fire Insurance Company.
1070—Dusenbury vs. The Globe Fire Insurance Company.
1071—Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.
1072—Dusenbury vs. The K. Co. Fire Insurance Company.
1073—Dusenbury vs. The P. Fire Insurance Company.
1074—Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.

Nos.
1483—Venoist vs. Pinckney.
1597—Statesin vs. The City of Brooklyn.
987—Rohrscheit vs. Stevens.
2069—Coughlan vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1379—Haggerty vs. Bernstein.
1380—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein.
1989—Bryant vs. Hessell.
2275—Coffin vs. Kelly.
2316—Hall vs. Weeksler.
2179—Hall vs. Weeksler.
2156—Weaver vs. The First National Bank of North Carolina.
505—Iselin vs. Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Mason, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

No. 11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
173—Marwin vs. Hoffman.
175—Wilson vs. Gillender.
176—Williams vs. Hag.
177—Hanersley vs. Byrne.
178—Dunham vs. Nevall.
179—McCroy vs. McCroy.
180—Taylor vs. Ketchum.
181—Calhoun vs. Ketchum.
182—Moore vs. Pine.
183—Lewis vs. Anson.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.

Nos.
188—Walker vs. Albertson.
189—Christy vs. Clark.
191—Sommers vs. Adams.
192—Johnson vs. Kelly.
193—Eisenberg vs. Pettingill.
194—Little vs. Tumure.
323—Belder vs. Armoux.
308—Hewitt vs. B. R. P. Co.
309—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
[illegible]—Osgood vs. Willis.
[illegible]—Law vs. Story.
42—Van Schaick vs. Whitney.
44—The Irving National Bank vs. Smith.

Nos.
61—Kiefer vs. Levy.
64—In re. The Pet vs. Wheeler et al.

The General call is No. 76—Morentage vs. Conway.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2645—Sawer vs. Graham.
2515—Wilson vs. Jewett.
2639—Ireland vs. Delavan.
2737—Lynch vs. McDonald.
2605—Caff vs. O'Reilly.
2565—Dexheimer vs. Gautier.
2608—Schurtz vs. Gernard.
2687—McIntyre vs. Nayton.
2553—Barnes vs. Smith.

Nos.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2327—The Mayor, &c., vs. Reynolds.
2635—Grossman vs. Liebman.
1559—Noonan vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
2643—Richardson vs. Jones.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2682—Gaffney vs. Dougherty.
2692—Schneifer vs. The Forty-second-street, &c. Railroad Company.
2766—Fisher vs. Salmon.
2856—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2936—Doyle vs. Hickcock.
2636—Ferraid vs. Claberty.
2640—McCallum vs. The A. S. Insurance Company.

Nos.
2576—Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.
2906—Peck vs. Negbauer.
1964—Goodridge vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Dean.
2879—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
2584—Maretzek vs. Caulwell.
1762—Same vs. Same.
2160—Mason vs. Duryea.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1710—Mulhall vs. Butterby.
1156—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1563—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
1682—Anderson vs. Ritch.
1663—Hanon vs. Keys.
1697—De Coin vs. Burgess.
1176—Phillips vs. Dowley.
1307—Morton vs. Vaughn.

Nos.
1833—Bayley vs. Secor.
1321—Marshall vs. Trask.
1322—Wilson vs. Girardin.
1734—Kemmna vs. Strauss.
1053—Birket vs. De Laveseau.
1848—Goldstom vs. Sinheimer.
1896—Bloomer vs. Watson.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
825—Raine vs. Church.
1780—Schwarman vs. Leamand.
1814—Moynogh vs. Schepp.
297—Barker vs. Stocker.
1841—Porters vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1904—Whitney vs. Hayden.
1905—Holmes vs. Brundage.
1908—Moore vs. Lawrence.
1909—American National Bank vs. Clapp.

Nos.
1910—Jones vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company.
1666—Schutt vs. Archer.
1657—Schultz vs. Bradley.
1382—Smithson vs. Lilly.
990—Drachman vs. Core.
1526—Poppe vs. The Marine Bank.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearn, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

—Beebe vs. Marsh.
4—Metzter vs. Schoefer.
11—Mason vs. Williams.
17—Stilwell vs. Underhill.
19—McKenna vs. Brogden.
20½—Myers vs. Springer.
24—Underhill vs. Waldron.
25—Richard vs. Roberts.
26—Boite vs. Cohen.
27—Landers vs. C. and E. of Bank Wheeler.
28—Edwards vs. Wilmot.

Nos.
29—Hamilton vs. Wilmarth.
30—Johnson vs. Watts.
31—Gillespie vs. Williams.
33—Hallam vs. Zimmerman.
34—Wagner vs. Stanton.
35—Savage vs. Prentice.
36—Davison vs. C. P. N. & Erie Railroad Company.
37—Davis vs. Hoag.
38—Burrass vs. Keyser.

United States Supreme Court.

This Court assembled on Monday at eleven o'clock, present Chief-Justice Chase and Justices Wayne, Nelson, Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field.

Mr. Chief-Justice Chase announced to the Bar that the call of the docket would be taken up on Tuesday, beginning with case No. 1.

On motion of Mr. James Grant, Hon. James D. Templin, of Iowa, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

The Honorable, the Justices, accompanied by the clerk of the Court, then proceeded in a body to call upon the President.

United States Supreme Court.

TUESDAY—DEC. 4.

Present, the full Bench.

Wm. H. Short, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Crier of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Durant, J. F. Juif, Esq., of Louisiana, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Hon. James Hughes, of Indiana, and Frank Turk, Esq., of California, were admitted attorneys, &c., of this Court.

No. 1.—The United States, plaintiffs in error vs. George N. Stewart. Cause submitted on the record and printed argument by the Attorney-General for plaintiff in error, and by Senator Stewart for the defendant in error.

No. 2—The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles Le Baron. Cause submitted on the record, and printed argument by the Attorney-General for the plaintiff in error.

No. 3—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Jas. McMaster et al. Cause submitted on the record, and printed argument by the Attorney-General for the United States, and by Mr. Janin for the appellee.

No. 4—Wm. Walker plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Cause submitted on printed argument by the Attorney-General for the United States, who also files a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

No. 5—David M. Hughes, appellant, vs. The United States. Cause submitted on the record, and printed argument by Mr. Corey for the appellant, and by the Attorney-General for the Government.

No. 9—Thomas H. Newell, plaintiff in error, vs. Richard Nixon. Cause argued by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Janin for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

John S. Johnson, P. Dorsheimer et al. vs. The United States. Argued by M. Blair and F. A. Dick for petitioners, and by J. J. Weed and Eli P. Norton for Government.

Commercial Partnerships Under the Code in Louisiana—Jurisdiction in Personam—Attachment.

Thomas H. Newell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Richard Nixon.*—This suit was commenced by attachment in the Fifth District Court of New-Orleans, by Nixon against the plaintiff in error, a citizen of Tennessee. The steamboat *H. R. W. Hill* was seized by the Sheriff under the writ, and was released on defendant giving bond, according to the law of Louisiana; and upon the petition of the defendant the cause was removed into the United States Circuit Court.

The petition and supplemental petition allege that the plaintiff shipped in June, 1854, at New-Orleans, by the *Hill*, whereof the defendant Newell and one Hamilton were the owners, to W. H. Gordon & Co., of Nashville, 4,716 sacks of salt, of which 2,506 sacks were never delivered; that the value of the salt was $2,587 85, and that in settlement of the claim they gave him their promissory note for that amount, upon which the action is brought, and which is signed by Newell and Hamilton as owners.

The plaintiff prayed for judgment, with eight per cent. interest, and lien on the steamboat.

The defendant's answer admits that in 1854, and in January, 1855, he and Thomas Hamilton were the owners of the steamboat, but alleges that when she was attached, in 1857, she was the property of the Memphis and New-Orleans Steam Packet Company, of which the defendant was one of the stockholders, and not liable to be attached for the individual debt of the defendant, and that, therefore, the attachment should be dissolved. It was further denied that any partnership ever existed between himself and Thomas Hamilton, other than such as may result by law, from the ownership of the *Hill*, and that no person had the right to bind him by note or other compact, under the name of Newell & Hamilton. Further, that the cause of action arising out of the shipment of salt, was barred by the prescription of one year, under article 3,501 of the Civil Code of Louisiana. A settlement with the plaintiff was also set up.

The judgment of the Court (tried without a Jury) was in conformity with the prayer of the petition.

The cause then came here, the plaintiff in error contending that the Court below erred in overruling his exception, that the boat was no longer liable to seizure at the suit of his individual creditors, there having been a change of ownership. The conclusion of the exception or plea to the writ was, "wherefore, he prays judgment of the said writ, and the same be dissolved, with costs." It is claimed that the dissolving of the writ could in no manner have affected the jurisdiction of the Court over the person of the defendant. Jurisdiction over the person is acquired in two ways—by service of personal process, or by voluntary appearance. In this case it was complete by the appearance of the defendant. He was bound to enter an appearance, and plead at the first term of the Circuit Court. That was the condition upon which he was allowed to have the cause removed from the State Court; and it is expressly imposed by the Judiciary Act.

The writ of attachment did not, and never can give jurisdiction *in personam*. The writ may be valid, and the jurisdiction over the property seized may be complete, and yet there may be neither personal service nor voluntary appearance, so that the Court would be powerless to render a judgment *in personam*, or to do more than to subject the property seized. In like manner, jurisdiction over the person may be complete by service of process or by voluntary appearance, and the writ of attachment may be utterly void; so that the Court could not render any judgment against the property seized, but could only pronounce against the defendants *in personam*.

The defendant in error submits that there is no evidence in the case whatever that counsel on the other side offered proof of the change of ownership of the boat, and the point cannot be made in this Court, because it was not made in the Circuit Court, as is clearly shown by the absence of any allusion to it in the statement of the Court, and in the eight distinct grounds filed in support of a motion for new trial. Newell still had some interest in the boat, by his own account, and that could certainly be attached. The remaining interests, if belonging to other parties, are not represented in this suit.

The Court found that the note sued on was executed by Thomas Hamilton; that there was no commercial partnership between the defendant and Hamilton, and that they did not transact any business of the boat under a social name and were not accustomed to sign notes and bills in this form.

It is submitted that under this state of facts a truly commercial partnership did exist between Newell and Hamilton, under the laws of Louisiana. The law of the former must apply, unless it be made to appear that some other system of law must govern the case. They were commercial partners under article 2,796 of the civil code of Louisiana, which declares that "commercial partnerships are such as are formed for conveying personal property for hire, in ships or other vessels." They were bound jointly and severally for this debt, and the settlement of the claim by the note now sued on, by one of the partners, cannot be complained of by the other partner, particularly as the cause of action was proved, as he was aware, of the making of the note and of its consideration, and he never dissented from the act nor objected to the claim.

Reverdy Johnson for appellant; Louis Janin opposed.

Habeas Corpus—Petition for the Discharge of a Private Soldier on the Grounds of Minority.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 5.

Before Hon. Samuel R. Betts.

The writ was served on Brevet Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service. The prisoner was brought up under guard from Fort Columbus, and produced in Court with the return of Gen. Butterfield.

The Government proved the enlistment of Conley through Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. M. Robertson, Second Artillery, and by the original enlistment papers, in which it appeared that Conley made oath to being over 18 years of age, and further declared himself as 19 years and 11 months old.

The Attorney for petitioner offered to prove by Conley's parents that he was only sixteen years of age.

Lieut. Gardner objected: 1. That as the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to raise and support armies, and make all necessary laws thereto, it was quite clear that Congress may declare *what* shall constitute a valid contract of enlistment. 2. That Congress has a Constitutional right to enlist minors into the army without the consent of their parents. 3. That public policy required that a minor shall be at liberty to enter into a contract to serve the State whenever such contract is not positively forbidden by the State itself. 4. That since the passage of the act of Feb. 13, 1862, a minor between the ages of 18 and 21 may be enlisted without the consent of his parents, and that the oath of enlistment taken by him as to his age, was conclusive to evidence and binding upon the Courts.

The Court held that the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit as to his age, under this act, was conclusive and binding, and that the writ must be discharged and the soldier remanded to the custody of his officer.

The construction of the law on this important question is thus decided.

H. P. Herdman for petitioner, Lieut. A. B. Gardner, Ninth United States Infantry, for United States.

Shipping Benzine in Violation of the Law.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Demas Barnes and others were arrested yesterday and taken before the Commissioner, charged with shipping from New-York to the West quantities of benzine packed in cases marked "glass with care," to the great danger of life and property, and in violation of the provisions of the United States statute at large, chapter 106, section 8, which says that all explosive burning fluids and all materials which ignite by friction when packed for shipment on board any vessel shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the name or description of the articles contained therein, and any person acting in violation of this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months or both.

The case of Demas Barnes was proceeded with first. *G. E. Weiss* testified: I reside at Milwaukee, Wis.; I am Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at the port of Milwaukie; I resided there and was thus engaged in July last; I remember seeing certain cases in Milwaukie in July last marked "Rice & Rising, Milwaukie, Wisconsin;" there were also four cases marked "Glass, this side up, with care," "N. Y. C. R. R. to Buffalo, steamer on Lakes;" this was about the 25th of July; these cases were at the dock of the Milwaukee and Detroit Railroad Co., on Milwaukee River, leading to Lake Michigan; it is the dock of the steamers running from Milwaukie to Grand Haven, a port in Michigan; the boxes I did not see taken from the steamer lying at the dock; the master of the steamer *Detroit*, lying at the wharf, called my attention to one of the boxes in question on account of a peculiar smell proceeding from it; I had that one opened; (case shown) and found small glass bottles in it, filled with a substance and labelled benzine; I found another one and found it to contain the same: I took a bottle and brought it with me, (bottle shown;) this is the bottle; I also sent the case (case shown;) this is the case in which the bottles were packed; this case was emptied in my presence by Rice & Rising, Milwaukee; the *Detroit* is a steam vessel running between Grand Haven, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis., and carries passengers between those ports as part of her business.

Cross-Examined.—I locked the bottle in my safe on the day I got it, and it has been in my possession ever since; I put it in my valise and brought it to New-York and gave it to Mr. Courtney.

The label on the bottle referred to in this examination is as follows: "Benzine, purified and deodorized by Sylvester. Directions. Very volatile; keep well corked. * * * Very inflammable; do not expose to the fire. Demas Barnes & Co., Agents, No. 21 Park-Row, N. Y."

The case in which the bottles were found packed, and which was offered in evidence, is marked on one end: "Put up by Sylvester. Proprietor's wholesale agents, Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-Row, N. Y."

Mr. Britton, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Barnes, was urged by Mr. Bell, Assistant District Attorney, to admit the fact of the transportation, so as to save the Government the expense of bringing witnesses to prove that fact, from the West. Counsel was not prepared to make any admissions until he had consulted with his clients, and the case was adjourned till he should notify the District Attorney of his readiness to proceed.

Correction.

In our report of the examination of the case of Lemuel Crossing yesterday, it was stated that he had been in the employment of the American Bank Note Company. It should have been *National* Bank Note Company.

Suit for Damages against the City Growing Out of the Draft Riots—A Negro Escapes with his Life, but Loses his Valise—Emphatic Charge of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 5.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

This was an action brought by a colored man named Charles Conisin against the City of New-York, to recover for a valise and contents, valued at $29 25, which was taken from him by a mob of ruffians during the July riots in 1863. The plaintiff testified that he resided at that time in Jay-street, Brooklyn, and that he was employed as porter in a store in John-street, in this City; that on the afternoon of the 13th of July, 1863, he left his place of business with a valise in his hands, containing pants, shirts, &c., to go to Brooklyn; that while on his way to the ferry he was surrounded by a mob of twenty or thirty persons, who were crying out "Nigger, nigger," "kill him," "burn him, &c.;" that some of the rioters took hold of him, wrested the valise from his hands, broke it open, and tore up the clothing it contained; that he finally escaped and ran toward the ferry, and getting into Dutch-street he hid himself behind an ice wagon; that he was soon hunted out of his hiding-place, whereupon he ran for the ferry, and succeeded in getting on board the boat, when he hid himself in the engine-room; that the mob were not permitted to follow him on to the boat, and thus he succeeded in reaching his home in Brooklyn alive.

The defence offered no rebutting testimony, but Ex-Recorder Hackett, counsel for the City, requested the Judge to charge the jury that if the plaintiff's property was stolen from him the City was not liable.

Judge MCCUNN, in charging the Jury, said:

GENTLEMEN: This is a small case. I suppose if the plaintiff were a rich man, some large factory-owner, or the like, there would have been no question about his claim being allowed, but this poor man is compelled to come here with his suit for this small sum of $29 25. The Recorder, who tried the cause, asked the Court to charge that if the property was stolen, then the City was not responsible. The Court so charges, but adds that if you believe he lost his property by the rioters, then he is undoubtedly entitled to recover, with interest.

The Jury immediately rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $36 20.

The Recorder asked for a stay of proceedings, which the Court promptly denied.

Lucien Birdseye for plaintiff; John J. Hackett for defendants.

Another Suit for Damages Against the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 5.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

Luke Casey vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This was an action for damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the overflow of the sewer in Thirty-fourth-street. Plaintiff keeps a liquor-store on the northwest corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and on the 29th of April, 1865, and at various other times in the Spring of that year, the sewer which was in process of construction in Thirty-fourth-street overflowed, and filled his cellar with its contents, destroying liquor to the value of $500 and over, and rendering the premises unfit for occupation. Plaintiff charges negligence on the part of the City authorities in the construction of the sewer, in consequence of which the loss to his property and business was sustained.

The defence denied negligence on the part of the Corporation, and claimed that the damage resulted from the imperfect construction of plaintiff's connection with the sewer, which was a thing over which defendants had no control, and for the defects of which they were not responsible.

The Court charged the Jury that if they believed from the testimony that the private drain which connected plaintiff's premises with the sewer was imperfectly constructed, and that the damage arose from this cause, they must render a verdict for defendants; if, on the contrary, the damage resulted from the negligence of the defendants in constructing the extension of the sewer, by which the same was made to overflow, then they were liable.

The Jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendants.

Foggerty & Ely for plaintiff; John J. Hacket for defendants.

Decision in the "Express" Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Daly and Brady, J. J.

Stephen T. Clark vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—DALY, J.—The undertaking required by section 334 of the Code would not stay proceedings, for the reason that the cases provided for in section 342 are cases in which a judgment is appealed from, and it has consequently been held that that section does not apply to an appeal from an order granting or refusing a new trial. (McMahon *vs.* Allen, 22 How., 193; Vattin *vs.* The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, 19 id., 513; Tiers *vs.* Carnahan, 3 Abb., 69.)

The rule laid down in Tompkins *vs.* Hyatt, 19 N. Y., 534; Hollister Bank of Buffalo *vs.* Vail, 15 id.; Swartwout *vs.* Curtis, 4 id., 415, that there must be a final judgment before an appeal can be taken to the Court of Appeals, does not, in my opinion, apply where the appeal is from an order granting or refusing a new trial. The amendment of the eleventh section of the Code in 1857 and 1862 allow an appeal in such a case, with no other limitation or restriction except that which is imposed in the case of an appeal from an order granting a new trial. The three cases above cited were not appeals from an order either granting or refusing a new trial, and as I understand the decision of the Court of Appeals, it was simply that that Court will not review a judgment until it is actually entered, and is in all respects final in its character, which is something very different from hearing an appeal from an order granting or refusing a new trial.

It was held by the Court of Appeals in Lansing *vs.* Russell, 2 N. Y. Rep., 563, that the granting or refusing of a new trial, in an equity case, where certain issues were directed to be tried by a Jury, was a matter resting entirely in the direction of the Court below, and that no appeal would lie to the Court of Appeals in such a case. The merits of the controversy had not been disposed of when the appeal in this case was brought, and Chief-Justice Bronson, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that whether the order refusing the new trial could be considered after there had been a decree upon the merits of the controversy, was a point that need not at that time be settled.

The Court of Appeals did, in an appeal after final judgment, review an order refusing a new trial in an equity case in Forrest *vs.* Forrest, 25 N. Y. Rep. 501, in which they affirm the judgment, but express authority is given to that Court, upon an appeal from a judgment, to review any intermediate order involving the merit, and this was such an order. All the Judges in that case concurred in the opinion that where a trial by Jury had been ordered in an equity case, it was to be reviewed not as upon a strict bill of exception, but upon the principle on which a Court of Equity examined the trial of a feigned issue awarded for the information of its own conscience. Justice Wright, by whom the opinion of the Court was delivered, declared that the application for a new trial was in the discretion of the Equity Judge; that it was not material whether evidence was improperly admitted or rejected, and that a Court of Equity was not bound to award a new trial unless the errors were so substantial as to lead to the conclusion that the trial had been an unfair one, or that injustice had been done, which was the rule upon which this Court acted in refusing a new trial in the present case. Justice Wright, however, remarked further, that the discretion with which an equity Court was clothed was not an arbitrary one, and that if the error committed plainly led to injurious and unjust effects, of which the defendant has a right to complain, and there was reasonable doubt of the justice of the result, a re-trial of the issues should be ordered. This, I apprehend, applies where a Court of Equity gives judgment in accordance with the finding of the jury, regarding it as satisfactory, and treating it as conclusive upon the questions at issue; but, as was said by Chief-Justice Bronson, in Lansing *vs.* Russell, *supra*, and as has been held in other cases, the Court may decree in accordance with the verdict, or it may disregard the finding of the jury, and decree the other way; that, in short, as Chief-Justice Bronson said, "the jury and the verdict are things which the Court may use or let alone as it sees good;" and the use which the Court has made of the verdict does come under review until an appeal is taken from its judgment.

In the present question the jury passed upon the real question at issue upon the pleadings, and the Court has made a decree upon the merits, in accordance with their finding, so that it is an open question whether the defendant must wait until they appeal from the judgment before they can have a review in the Court of Appeals of the order refusing a new trial, or whether they can review it under the appeal allowed by the amendment of 1862. If it is reviewable only as an order involving the merits, upon an appeal after final judgment is entered, then the judgment may be practically carried into effect and executed before such an appeal can be brought. It is possible, therefore, that the Court of Appeals may conclude that they can review the decision of the General Term refusing to grant a new trial upon an appeal from the order, irrespective of the judgment, and as that is at least possible, the question is, whether we should stay all proceedings until the order can be reviewed in the Court of Appeals. If nothing further were involved than the review of our order, and if the plaintiff could be secured against all the consequences of the delay, we should not hesitate to grant the application. If the suit involved nothing more than the recovery of a certain sum of money, a stay might be granted upon giving security for its ultimate payment. But the difficulty in the present case is, that the appeal, if it should be entertained by the Court of Appeals, cannot be heard in its regular order, short of two or three years, and there is no means, at least none that occurs to Judge BRADY or myself, with whom I have consulted, as the application was made in the first instance to him, by which the plaintiff could be secured from the consequences, if the property should in the meantime depreciate. It is a species of property, the proprietorship in a daily newspaper, which may be affected by a great variety of causes, as the pecuniary value of a newspaper depends upon its popularity and the amount of patronage it receives. The proportional part of the joint interest to which the plaintiff is entitled has been determined by the verdict of the Jury and by the decree which the Court has made in accordance with it; but the value of the joint interest is not known and cannot be known until the property has been disposed of by a public sale, and what the plaintiff will be entitled to will be his proportional part of the proceeds after the property has been sold. If it should diminish in value, his share will be proportionately diminished, and in property of this nature such a possibility is a matter which cannot be overlooked. It has been settled by a course of judicial decisions that if, in action for the dissolution of a copartnership, the parties cannot agree as to the value of their pecuniary interest, the only mode of determining it is by a sale of the whole of the interest property at public auction, and this must take place sooner or later in this case, for the only point in dispute is the extent of the plaintiff's interest. It was held by Justice Hoffman, in Dayton *vs.* Wilkes, 17 How, 510, that the full protection of the property in a newspaper requires that the receiver should be empowered to carry it on until sufficient time is allowed to dispose of it advantageously; and Chancellor Walworth held, in Martin *vs.* Van Shaick, 4 Paige, 480, that a Court of Equity will not take upon itself the responsibility of continuing the publication of a political newspaper by a receiver any longer than is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the property; that if a receiver is appointed, he must proceed and sell the establishment without delay; that in the meantime the business must be carried on by him as usual, so that the good will of it may be secured to the purchaser, and the full value of it realized by the partner, on the sale. We have gone much further than this by continuing the publication of the paper through the instrumentality of a receiver, during the litigation in this Court, a period now of nearly three years and a half, and the reasons must be very grave ones which would warrant us in staying the sale now that the plaintiff has obtained a decree in his favor, the defendants having failed to establish any of the defences which they had interposed. We refused a new trial on the very ground upon which the Court of Appeals say in Forrest *vs.* Forrest *supra*, a court of equity ought to refuse it, giving to the case a most careful consideration, and setting forth in an elaborate opinion, the authorities and the reasons which in the judgment of the majority of the Court were conclusive upon the point. We do not presume upon the infallibility of our own judgment. It is our duty to afford every reasonable facility to enable the defendants to reverse our judgment in a higher tribunal, when we can do so without prejudice to the rights of the other party; but no security which the defendants can offer, in the shape of the ordinary written understanding, would guard against the conveyance to the plaintiff of a diminution in the pecuniary value of the paper, during the long period which must elapse, before the appeal from the order refusing the new trial can be heard in the Court of Appeals. If we should stay the sale until the appeal is disposed of, the value of the plaintiff's interest would depend upon the value of the paper then, and we have no right by an arbitrary exercise of power to subject him to the chances of such a contingency. It is admitted in the pleadings that the plaintiff was a partner, and the partnership was dissolved in the mode prescribed by the articles; and such being the fact, he is entitled, upon the authority of adjudged cases, to have the joint property sold at the earliest period that it can be done advantageously, whatever may be the subsequent adjudication of the Court upon the distribution of the proceeds. We can see no way in which the plaintiff can be protected against the possibility of a diminution in the value of the property, unless the defendant should agree that his valuation of his interest upon the trial should be deducted from the proceeds, in the event of the orders of the General Term being affirmed, and should be guaranteed by the giving of proper security. We do not impose any such condition, or say that the defendants ought to agree to it. All that we do say is, that we should not be justified in staying the sale any longer, unless the plaintiff can be secured in some way against the possibility of a diminution in the value of his interest; and unless something of this kind can be suggested, the motion for a stay must be denied. In the views above expressed, Judge Brady concurs.

Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.

As usual, the recourse on the part of accused persons to the right of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* has been such as to keep Mr. Blunt, the Assistant District-Attorney, who devotes his attention specially to that department of the business in the District-Attorney's office, pretty closely employed.

The following is the record for the months of October and November:

The People *vs.* John Sweeney, George Sweeney and James Sweeney, charged with violating the boat law; taken before the Supreme Court Oct. 1 on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Decision rendered Oct. 15, 1866, dismissing the writ and remanding the prisoners.

The People *vs.* Peter Valentine, taken before the Supreme Court Oct. 2 on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Thomas McCormack and Charles Williams, charged with vagrancy, taken before the Supreme Court Oct. 2 on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Writ dismissed and prisoners discharged.

The People *vs.* Pauline Walter, charged with disorderly conduct, taken before Court of Common Pleas Oct. 1, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Prisoner bailed.

The People *vs.* John Weslin; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 3, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* John Connolly, John Jacomo, Jacob Gwenie and Thomas Connor, charged with disorderly conduct; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 5, on *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Andrew McBride, charged with grand larceny; taken before the Court of General Sessions, Oct. 5, on *habeas corpus*. Prisoner admitted to bail.

The People *vs.* Emma Gardner, charged with disorderly conduct; taken before the Court of Common Pleas, Oct. 8, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* James Lawrence, charged with grand larceny; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 6, on *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* George C. M. Mumford; taken before the Recorder, Oct. 17, on *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* John Perkins; taken before the Recorder, Oct. 23, on *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Peter Seibert; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 20, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Robert Turner, charged with disorderly conduct; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 20, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* John Lambert; taken before the Court of Common Pleas, Oct. 22, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Elizabeth Clague; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 27, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Samuel Strauss and Charles Worms, charged with arson; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 29, on *certiorari*. Writ dismissed and prisoners discharged.

The People *vs.* Joseph Sullivan, charged with burglary; taken before the City Judge, Oct. 31, on *certiorari*. Writ dismissed; prisoner remanded.

The people *vs.* Mollie Marshall and Hattie Driscol, charged with grand larceny; taken before the City Judge, Nov. 1, on writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*. Writs dismissed; prisoners remanded.

The People *vs.* Dilly Avery, charged with escaping from prison before expiration of time; taken before the City Judge, Nov. 12, on *habeas corpus*. It did not appear upon the return that the prisoner had escaped from the Penitentiary, as charged, but, on the contrary, a record of his conviction was returned, which showed that he had served out the time for which he was sentenced. The facts appearing, the Judge discharged the prisoner.

The People *vs.* George St. Clair, charged with grand larceny; taken before the City Judge Nov. 1, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Peter Callen, charged with receiving stolen goods; taken before the City Judge Nov. 5, on *certiorari*.

The People *vs.* Ellen Powers, on appeal from Special Sessions by *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*; taken before the City Judge Nov. 3.

The People *vs.* Josephine Bradford, charged with disorderly conduct; taken before the City Judge Nov. 14, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* Peter Phidips, charged with illegal voting; taken before the City Judge Nov. 14, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Jay Mix, charged with abandonment; taken before the Supreme Court Nov. 16, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Writ dismissed. Prisoner remanded.

The People *vs.* Maggie Valkenberg, charged with disorderly conduct; taken before the City Judge Nov. 16, on *habeas corpus*. Writ dismissed. Prisoner discharged.

The People *vs.* Wm. J. Anderson, charged with assault with intent to kill; taken before the Supreme Court, Nov. 19, on *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Prisoner admitted to bail.

The People *vs.* Louis Small and William Bachmann, charged with receiving stolen goods; taken before the City Judge, Nov. 20, on *certiorari*. Writ dismissed and prisoners discharged.

The People *vs.* Henry Lane; taken before the Recorder, Nov. 22, on *habeas corpus*.

The People *vs.* James Dolan, *alias* Fatty Davis, on a charge of grand larceny from the person; taken before the City Judge, Nov. 22, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. The prisoner was charged with picking the pocket of Mrs Bartholf, while riding on one of the Fourteenth-street cars, on the night of the 6th of November. Counsel attempted to establish an *alibi*, and in support of that theory produced three witnesses from Boston, who swore that they saw the prisoner in the City of Boston on that day. Their affidavits were taken and they were allowed to depart. Mr. Blunt, who appeared for the people, said he had received no notice of the allowance of a *habeas corpus*, and he had not come prepared for the argument of that writ. He asked time to produce witnesses to rebut the evidence of the defence, and claimed that he could establish, without a doubt, to the satisfaction of the Judge, that the prisoner was not in Boston on that day, but that he was on the platform of the car upon which the complainant was riding, and that he was the person who picked complainant's pocket. The case was adjourned until next day, when the complainant appeared and positively identified the prisoner as the man who picked his pocket. Mr. Blunt also produced an old indictment found against the prisoner in 1861, on which he asked to have him remanded. The Judge coinciding with the views taken by Mr. Blunt, dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner.

The People *vs.* Adam Oberle, charged with receiving stolen goods, taken before the City Judge, Nov. 29, on writ of *certiorari*; prisoner discharged.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence its proceedings in the Supreme Court-room to-day. A Grand Jury will be impanneled, after which the Court will adjourn till to-morrow.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John Toner, robbery.
The People *vs.* Patrick Conners, robbery.
The People *vs.* Cornelius Donohue, burglary.
The People *vs.* John Sullivan and John Brady, burglary.
The People *vs.* John Scott, burglary.
The People *vs.* Catharine Shearman, larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Cecilia Van Duesen, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* William Daly, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Lawrence, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Terrance Kevan, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joachin Hermer, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Rogan, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Martha McCarron and Catharine McCarron, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Joseph Tieman, grand larceny.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for The People.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 5, 1866.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R. Ex-int	108⅛	130	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	172
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	113¼	20	do	171
125,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	109⅛	100	do	170
100,000	do	109⅛	100	do.....s30	170
72,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	100¼	100	do	170
500	do	100½	400	N. Y. Central	112
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser	105⅝	100	do	111⅞
100,000	do	105⅝	100	do	111⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	70⅝	100	do.....s30	111⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70½	200	Erie Railroad	71⅝
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s...x-c	56½	200	do	71½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	92¾	500	do	71⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s, N	55⅛	1200	do	71⅝
20,000	Missouri 6s	91⅝	200	do.....s10	71⅝
15,000	do	92	500	do.....s6	71½
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	92⅛	200	do.....b30	72
1,000	do	92⅞	100	Erie R. Pr.	84
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '68	99⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	120
32,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100	100	do	120½
5,000	City 6s, '87	100	7	Chic., B. & Q.	134
100,000	O. & M. C.	29⅛	50	Reading R.	112
15,000	do	29¾	200	do.....b3	112
20,000	do	29⅛	200	do	111⅞
50,000	do	29⅛	700	do	111½
40,000	do.....2d call	29⅛	940	M. S. & N. I.	80⅞
10,000	do.....b30	29⅝	1000	do	81
1,000	Erie 3d M	97⅛	100	do.....b30	81
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	110¾	100	do.....2d call	81
8,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	95	200	Mich. Cen. R	112⅝
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Cn. 1st	103	300	Panama R.....s60	260
2,000	Mar. & C. 1st M.	85	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118⅝
5	Imp. & Trad. B'k	117	300	do	118⅝
139	Bank of Commerce	117⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅝
150	Del. & Hud. Canal	155	800	do	85
10	do	155½	700	Chi. & N. W.	49⅝
200	West. U. Tel	46⅛	100	do	49⅜
20	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96⅛	100	do.....s10	49⅝
47	do	96⅝	1000	do	49½
100	Quick. Min	46⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	70⅝
100	do	46⅛	600	do	70¾
700	Mar. Pref	31	3000	do.....s30	70⅝
100	do	31⅛	150	do	70½
200	do	31⅛	500	do	70⅝
200	do	31⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	113¼
500	do.....2d call	31⅝	200	do	113⅛
50	Adams Ex. Co.	75½	200	do	113
7	Amer. Ex Co.	82	800	Chic. & R. I.	103⅝
5	do	81½	200	do	103⅝
200	South Am. Nav. & Marine R	110¾	100	do	103⅜
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	69½	30	Del., L. & W. R	144½
200	do.....b15	69½	100	Tol., W. & W	43⅜
100	do	69⅝	200	do	43⅝
			500	P., Ft. W. & C	105⅝
			500	do	105⅝
			500	do.....b3	105⅝
			200	do	105⅝
			200	Ind. & Cin	87

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s..C	100¼	800	Erie Railroad	71⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N	70½	200	do	72
5,000	do	70⅝	100	do.....s30	71⅞
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅝
			100	Ill. Cen. R.	118½
5,000	Mo. State 6s	92	100	do.....b30	118⅝
15,000	do	92½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅝
400	West. U. Tel	46⅝	800	Chic. & N. W.	50⅛
100	Quicksilver	46	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	70⅝
200	Mar. Pref	31⅛	600	do.....s30	70⅝
1800	do	31⅛	300	do	70⅝
5	Pac. M. St. Co	171	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	113½
40	do	170	200	Chic. & R. I.....s30	103⅝
100	N. Y. Cen	112¼	100	P., F. W. & C	105⅛
200	do	112½	200	do	[illegible]
100	do.....s30	111⅜	100	do.....s30	105
100	do	112⅝			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	113⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co	12¾
10,000	U. S. 6s '81,...R.	108⅝	500	Mar. Min. Pref	31⅛
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	108⅛	500	Erie R	71⅞
2,000	do	108⅝	100	Erie R. Pr	83⅞
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106¾	900	Reading R	111⅛
3,000	do	106⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I	80½
65,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107¼	500	do	80⅜
156,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	109	100	Hud. Riv. R	120⅝
			100	Ill. Cen. R	118
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser	105⅝	700	do	117⅞
			300	Chic. & N. W	49⅝
3,500	do	105⅝	900	Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅝
15,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	71	1000	do	70⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N	70½	500	do.....b30	70⅝
22,000	Missouri 6s	92⅛	500	do	70⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	92¾	100	do.....s30	70⅝
			500	do	70⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C	29¼	100	do.....b30	70⅝
46	Gallatin Nat. Bank	107½	14	do	70
100	New-York Cen	112⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol.....s30	112⅝
100	do	112	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co	46⅛	100	do	103⅝
100	Pac. Mail S. Co	168	100	Tol., W. & W	43⅛
120	do	169	100	do	43⅝
100	do	169⅝	100	P. F. W. & C	105⅝
7	do	171	200	do.....s30	105
200	do	170			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mariposa Pref	31½	200	Ill. Central R	118⅝
800	do	31⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P	103⅝
200	do.....c	32⅜	400	do	103⅝
200	do.....b5	31⅞	200	do	103⅝
500	N. Y. Cen	112⅜	400	do	103⅝
200	do.....c	112¾	200	do	103⅝
100	do.....s3	112⅝	200	do.....s3	103⅝
800	Erie R	72½	500	Chi. & N. W	50⅜
400	do.....b3	72½	800	do	50⅝
800	do	72⅝	600	do.....b3	50⅝
500	do	72¼	600	do	50⅝
600	do	72½	200	do.....b5	50⅝
200	Reading R	111⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. P	70⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts	85¼	200	do	70¾
200	do	85⅛	800	do	70⅝
500	do	85	200	do.....b3	71
200	do	84⅞	300	do.....s3	70⅝
300	M. So. & N. I	81½	200	do.....b10	70⅝
800	do	81⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.....x-d	105½
600	do	81¼	100	do.....b5	105⅝
200	do.....s10	81	300	do	105⅝
300	do.....b3	81⅛	100	do	105⅝
200	do.....s3	81⅛	200	do.....s15	105⅝
100	do.....s15	81			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mar. Min. Pr	31⅛	200	Ch., R. I. & P	103⅝
100	do.....b3	31⅝	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	70⅝
100	do.....b10	31¾	1200	do	70⅝
200	do	31⅜	500	do.....s3	70⅞
200	do	31⅝	200	do	70⅝
100	do.....s15	31⅛	200	do.....b30	71
100	West. U Tel	46½	300	do	71
400	Erie R	71⅞	400	do.....s3	70⅝
300	do.....b3	72	300	do	71
200	do.....b10	72	300	Chic. & N. W	50⅛
800	do	72	400	do	49⅞
400	Reading R.....s3	111⅜	800	do	50
800	do	111⅞	200	do.....b10	50
200	do.....b15	111¾	600	do	49⅝
200	do.....b10	111¾	500	do.....b3	49⅝
600	Mich. S. & N. I	80⅞	200	P., F. W. & C.....x-d	105¼
600	do.....b3	80⅝	100	do	105⅝
200	do.....b15	81	100	do.....s10	105⅝
300	do.....b3	81	200	do	105⅝
400	Clev. & Pitts	85	100	do.....b10	105½
500	do.....s15	85			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Boston W. P	30¾	400	Reading R	111⅞
200	Mariposa Pr	31½	200	do.....b15	111⅝
100	do.....b10	31⅝	200	do.....b5	111⅝
100	do.....b60	31¾	200	West. U. Tel	46
100	Quicksilver	46½	600	Clev. & P. R	84⅝
200	N. Y. Cen	111⅞	200	do	84⅝
200	do	111⅞	400	do.....b10	84⅝
100	do	111⅞	400	do.....s3	84⅝
200	do.....b8	111¼	200	do.....b5	84⅝
400	Erie Railroad	71	200	do	84⅝
1500	do	71⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R	117
200	do.....b30	71⅝	200	Chi. R. I. & P	103½
300	do.....b3	71¾	200	Chi. & N. W	49⅝
1200	do	71⅝	800	do	49⅝
400	M. S. & N. I	80⅝	800	do.....s3	49⅝
1500	do	80⅛	200	do	49⅝
3200	do	80⅝	300	do.....b3	49⅝
1400	do.....s30	80⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. P	70⅝
800	do.....s3	80⅛	400	do	70⅝
300	do.....b10	80⅝	600	do	70⅝
1000	do.....s30	80⅝	400	do	70⅝
400	do.....b3	80⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....b3	104⅞
800	do.....b8	80½	200	do	104⅝
100	do.....s30	79⅞	100	do.....b30	104⅝
500	do.....s30	80	100	do	104⅝

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Gold Room fell nearly 2 ℘ cent. this forenoon, partly on rumors from *Washington* that the Sub-Treasurer in *New-York* was selling Gold freely, and partly on the ease in the Cash Gold, and the circumstance that recent buyers are paying 5@6 ℘ cent. interest to carry over their balances. The Washington rumors, we believe, had very slender foundation. The sales here were represented to be made on the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate any action of Congress looking to a change in the present practice of selling Gold. It is quite clear that, if any such determination had been arrived at by Mr. MCCULLOCH, he would be very slow to proclaim it from the housetops at Washington, or through "specials" to the New-York Press, for the timely warning of the Gold Room. It is not improbable that the Treasury is prepared to sell Gold, to a moderate extent, whenever the price and the character of the demand are deemed both timely and satisfactory for converting a sufficient sum into Currency to pay the Interest on the Second Series of 7.30 ℘ cents, due next week. But the Office here has abundant means in Currency for this object, without immediately converting a dollar in Gold.

In this connection, we may as well, at the outset of the present session of Congress, respectfully warn our business friends against Washington "specials" on financial questions. They are well known to have been used during previous sessions for speculative purposes, and the probability is they will continue to be "tried on" so long as they are at all successful in disturbing the New-York market for Gold or Stocks.

Since the Boston steamer mail of last night no regular quotation is made for Bills on London. The business for Saturday's mail has not yet opened, nor has the demand in Gold to-day made itself felt on the leading drawers of Exchange. The rate on London is 109¼@109½ ℘ cent.

The market for money worked steadily at Bank and on Wall-street at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers on miscellaneous collateral, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on the Public Funds. The Gold-bearing Funds of the United States were partially lower on the 5-20s of 1862, because of the decline in Gold, and the Consolidated 5-20s not quite so firm as yesterday. The 7-30 ℘ cents. steady.

A bold and concerted effort was made to-day by a band of counterfeiters to pass upon the Gold and Money Brokers of the Street a large amount of counterfeit January coupons of $15 each, purporting to be taken from the $500 Bonds of the United States of the loan of 1881. The fraud is ingeniously executed and well calculated to deceive the Brokers, as it did in one or more instances this morning, before the precaution was adopted of sending the coupons to the Treasury Office for verification. When this was done, and the Police put on the track of the counterfeiters, who had sent their boy, as from an office in Exchange-place, to sell the coupons, it was found that the rascals had suddenly decamped.

The Railway Speculation on the Stock Exchange opened this morning 1@1½ ℘ cent. lower than the sales of Tuesday afternoon, and although there was a fair business at the first regular Board, and at rather better prices than on the opening of business, the market gave way again in the afternoon, and at the breaking up of the Second Boards prices were generally weak—the Northwest Shares, of both classes, being best supported. On the Miscellaneous list, Mariposa Preferred made a further advance of ½@1 ℘ cent., while Pacific Mail was lower than yesterday, because of an application made by some outside holder of 40 shares for an injunction against the recent sale and issue of 50,000 shares new Stock for $10,000,000 United State 6 ℘ cents. As the arrangement has already been consummated this application will, of course, amount to nothing.

There was a renewed demand for Missouri State Bonds to-day, and a further advance to 92½@92¾ ℘ cent. The $7,000,000 original issue to the Pacific Railroad Co. of Missouri, were especially inquired for, though commanding but a fractional difference in price over the other Bonds. This Company is believed to have appointed a Committee of their Directors to visit New-York this week, to propose a most favorable exchange of new mortgage bonds (bearing probably one ℘ cent. additional interest) for the present 6 ℘ cent. Bonds and the 36 ℘ cent. accumulated interest. This large arrearage of coupons is embraced in the Stock Exchange sales of the Bonds. The Committee of the Directors will no doubt be met in a liberal spirit by the New-York Bondholders.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway list, with some few exceptions closed weak. The Border State Bonds were firm on Missouris and Tennessees. On the Miscellaneous shares, Pacific Mail, after selling down to 168, reached to 170. The sales of Mariposa Preferred were at 31½@¾ ℘ cent. The Public Funds steady. The sales of Gold through the day were 140¼@138⅞@139¼ ℘ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	50¾	50¾
U. S. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	N. West. Pref	70⅞	70½
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	105⅞	Rock Island	104⅝	103½
N. Y. Central	113¼	111⅞	Fort Wayne	105⅝	104¾
Erie	72⅝	71⅝	Cumb'land Coal	65¾	[illegible]
Hudson	122	120¾	Quicksilver	46½	46
Reading	111⅞	111⅝	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	46¾
Mich. Southern	81⅝	80¾	Mariposa Pref	31	31½
Illinois Central	119	117¾	Ohio Certificates	29½	29
Pittsburgh	85½	84¾	American Gold	140⅝	138¾
Tennessee 6s	70⅞	70¾	Bills on London	109¼	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	115
Mechanics'	119	Hanover	110
America	137	Metropolitan	130½
North River	115	East river	100
Tradesmen's	143	Nassau	105
Butchers & Drovers	127	Shoe and Leather	115
National	107	Continental	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Commonwealth	111
Seventh Ward	117	Manuf's & Merchants	148
State of New York	106	Central National	111
Commerce	117½	Fourth National	110
Ocean	103	Ninth National	116
American Exchange	114¼	Oriental Bank	130
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94½	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106½	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	109	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	100½	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	82½
Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883.	97½	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880.	92½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888.	90	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77.	96	Gal. & Chi. ex	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869.	102⅝	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Chi. & R. I.. 1st mort.	102
Harlem 3d mort., '68.	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Mich. Cn. 8 ℘ c., '69-'72.	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82.	110¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	95	Chi. & Alton, 1st M.	101¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Bank Note Company, held on the 3d inst., EDWARD E. DUNBAR was elected President, EDWARD P. MOORE, Secretary, and T. ROBERTSON, Treasurer. The statistics of the Company represent that they have within three years past made for the United States Government 2,400 National Bank Bond and Treasury Note Plates, from which have been printed over 18,000,000 of impressions representing a large amount of Government issues. Since the establishment of this Company we are assured it has executed its work without the loss of a dollar to the Government or the public, either by error, dishonesty of employes or by counterfeits.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,597,471 47, of which $335,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $305,000; Payments, $1,013,494 27; Balance, $105,182,000 40.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 17,406 bbls. Flour, 14,737 bushels Wheat, 10,900 bushels Corn, 14,839 bushels Barley, 63,478 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 15,549 bushels Rye, 45 pkgs. Lard, 90 pkgs. Beef and 912 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $9 75 for Pots and $14 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues quiet and depressed. We quote: Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@18¾c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day at former prices. Middlings, 33c.@36c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 1,250 bales, against receipts of 2,052 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Africa*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since 1st September last:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the U. S., bales	390,000	565,000
Export to Great Britain	118,000	241,000
Export to France	15,000	19,000
Export to other foreign ports	9,000	7,000
Total exports	142,000	267,000
Stock on hand	401,000	408,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports, bales	62,000	47,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000	22,000
Exports to France	—	4,000
Exports to other foreign ports	2,000	7,000
Total exports for the week	26,000	33,000

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,860
Receipts last week	15,976
Receipts preceding week	25,556
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	79,742
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	175,541
Receipts since Jan. 1. 1866	560,288
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Dec. 1	2,478
Exports in November	32,741
Exports since Sept. 1	70,321
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	355,07[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,3[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	145,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,04[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	153,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	410,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, partly for export, at steady prices. Sales since our last have been 14,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$9 60; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 70@$10 30; fair to choice do. do. at $10 35@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 15 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 50	@ 9 60
Extra State	9 70	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 45	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 00	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 35	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 75

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $11 05@$13 20 for poor to good, and $13 25@$16 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Western, $5 40@$5 50 for Jersey, and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 270 bbls.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat have been very firm in their views to-day, and have been less desirous to realize, unless at full asking prices. The demand, however, has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels, including very inferior to good No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2@$2 25, and Amber State at $2 87@$2 90 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased, at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. Sales since our last 117,000 bushels, at $1 14@$1 16 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about $1 15 in store and afloat; $1 15 for White Western, $1 20@$1 25 for old White Southern and $1 08@$1 11 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been very dull; small lots of State changed hands at $1 25 ℘ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand, but at drooping prices; sales 69,000 bushels at 82c.@85c. for Western, 90c.@95c. for Canada West, in bond, and at $1 16 for do. free. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote Chicago at 60c.@63c., Milwaukee at 61c@63c., and State at 66c. ℘ bushel; sales 51,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues very quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ℘ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November, in the years indicated:

	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
	CANAL OPENED		
Flour, bbls	1,129,200	863,800	869,900
Wheat, bushels	14,808,700	8,404,500	5,821,700
Corn, bushels	9,231,900	17,313,100	23,496,100
Barley, bushels	2,852,000	4,000,000	6,004,800
Oats, bushels	11,272,000	9,687,300	9,381,600
Rye	592,200	1,081,400	1,307,800
Malt	—	491,500	38[illegible],000
Beef, bbls	48,700	9,864	1,800
Pork, bbls	56,800	15,109	43
Bacon, ℔s	579,600	1,27[illegible],100	—
Butter, ℔s	865,800	1,099,600	1,180,200
Lard, ℔s	2,205,400	1,9[illegible],000	108,400
Cheese, ℔s	3,305,100	15,109,000	9,907,100
Wool	1,226,100	617,000	455,400

HAY—North River bale continues in very moderate request at $1@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand and firm, including new at 3 c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less request at $4 25 ℘ 1,000.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 63c.@75c.; English Island at 62c. @63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@68c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75; Resin at $4 50@$11 50, 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35 @$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PEAS—Sales 9,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1 41 ℘ bushel.

PETROLEUM—Is in very moderate request, closing at 20c.@21c. for Crude; 31c.@33½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active to-day, opening at buoyant prices, but closing in favor of purchasers. The business has been mainly in one-year-old Mess, for immediate delivery, and in New Mess for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $19 75@$20 50, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, closing at $20, regular, $20 25@$21 25 for new City and Western Mess, and $19 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 2,850 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller December and January at $19 75@$20 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 11c.@13c. for Hams; sales 130 packages. Bacon is neglected, including Cumberland Cut at 10c.@11c. for new and old; short rib at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. Lard has been more freely offered and purchased at easier prices, closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 3,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@13c., the latter an extreme rate for choice Kettle-rendered, ℘ ℔. Beef continues in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 390 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in more request closing at $26@$31, ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 8½c.@9½c. for heavy and light, ℘ ℔. Butter continues inactive at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@17½c. ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ ℔	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ ℔	34	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ ℔	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ ℔	10	@15

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Dec. 1, 1866.	Nov. 1, 1866.	Dec. 1, 1865.
Clear	159	16	21
Mess	39,542	50,514	28,47[illegible]
Thin Mess	108	7	604
Prime Mess	1,028	787	9,408
Flank			11
Prime	2,416	570	354
Rumps	1	31	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	219	1,618	684
Refuse Prime Mess	556	38	171
Refuse Prime	127	108	71
Other Refuse	214	183	[illegible]
Uninspected	10,682	835	1,25[illegible]
Grand total, bbls	55,032	55,297	45,351

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	827	1,821	16,46[illegible]
Rep. Chicago Mess	2,921	2,867	9,02[illegible]
Railroad Beef	401	72	25
Refuse Mess	445	223	218
Other refuse	148	31	1
Tcs. Prime Mess	—	873	48[illegible]
Country Mess	434	107	4,09[illegible]
Country Prime	—	—	53
Uninspected tcs	5,565	903	7,507
Uninspected bbls	12,702	3,874	2,841
Grand total, tcs and bbls	22,933	10,8[illegible]4	40,718

RICE—Has been inactive and heavy in price, at $10 50@$11 25 for Carolina, and $9 25@$10 for Rangoon, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at previous prices. Sales since our last 530 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9¾c. to 11½c., ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet and depressed at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 64,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@13c.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@11⅞c., and 37,000 ℔s. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The business in Manufactured during the past month Messrs. M. RADER & SONS notice thus: Manufactured Tobacco, like other sorts, remains inactive, although prices continue firm for good sorts. Bright Work of fine grades is inquired for but continue scarce. Black Work, particularly Virginia, sells moderately, in consequence of prices being low. The advices from foreign markets are not very encouraging, particularly so from Australia, thereby checking the export trade to a great extent. We quote: Black Work, 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ ℔s., Common, 30c.@40c. for Western and City and 30c.@40c. for Virginia; Black Work, Medium, 45c @55c. for Western and City and 45c.@55c. for Virginia; Black Work, good and fine, 60c.@72c. for Western and City and 60c.@70c. for Virginia; Black Work, navy, ½ ℔s. and ℔s., common, 30c.@40c. for Western and City and 30c.@40c. for Virginia; Black Work, good and fine, 60c.@72c. for Western and City and 60c.@70c. for Virginia; Bright Work, ½ ℔s. and ℔s., common, 35c.@45c. for Western and City and 35c.@45c. for Virginia; Bright Work, medium, 50c.@60c. for Western and City and 50c.@60c. for Virginia; Bright Work, good and fine, 75c.@$1 for Western and City and 75c.@$1 15 for Virginia—all tax paid; Black Work, common, 23c.@25c. for Western and City and 20c.@22c. for Virginia; Black Work, good and fine, 27c.@30c. for Western and City and 25c.@30c. for Virginia; Bright Work, common, 25c.@35c. for Western and City and 25c.@35c. for Virginia; Bright Work, good and fine, 50c.@75c. for Western and City and 50c.@80c. for Virginia—in bond.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy at 40c.@42c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 97,000 bushels Wheat, Corn, Barley and Peas, at 5d.@5½d. by sailing vessel, and 7d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. For London—50 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 30s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, George Holland, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, George Browne, Leonard, Graham, Pope. Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Green, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Edwin Booth as Richelieu, supported by Mlle. M. Scheller, Barton Hill, J. N. Gotthold, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and JONES' BABY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, Messrs. J. W. Lanergan, Lewis Baker, Mark Smith and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF A LIFE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera—GALATHE and LE ROMAN D'UNE HEURE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. STAR OF THE NORTH.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OLD ADAM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artists' Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS. SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

CHURCH OF THR COVENANT,
Park-av., cor. 35th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway,
THIS DAY, LADIES' FAIR, for the benefit of the Church of St. James.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to yesterday. The President's Message had been received in England, but it had no effect worth noting, either politically or financially.

The British Government continues to arrest Fenian leaders in Ireland.

It is again asserted that JOHN H. SURRATT is in the custody of Consul HALE at Alexandria.

The Pope has agreed to receive an envoy of the Italian Government for purposes of negotiation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WADE introduced a bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State. It was ordered to lie upon the table for the present. The Committees for the session were announced. Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire to what extent the President has a right to restore confiscated property under the laws of the United States. The resolution was adopted. Mr. TRUMBULL moved the reference of the House bill taking away the President's amnesty power to the Committee on the Judiciary. This gave rise to debate, at the conclusion of which the bill was referred. Mr. SUMNER offered the resolutions on reconstruction, of which he gave notice on Tuesday. It asserts the right of Congress over the subject of reconstruction, and denies the right of the lately rebellious States to pass upon Constitutional Amendments. The resolution was read and ordered to be printed. The joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by making the President ineligible for reëlection was discussed and referred. The Senate concurred in the House resolution continuing the Reconstruction Committee.

In the House, Mr. WILLIAMS called up the bill of last session for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office, and addressed the House in advocacy of it. After debate the bill and amendments were made the special order for to-day. A bill was passed limiting the number of peremptory challenges in criminal cases. Also, a bill protecting the rights of loyal citizens in the rebel States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The attempt by one of the Fenian prisoners at Sweetsburgh, C. E., on Tuesday night, to fire the prison indicates, according to the dispatches, that he was aided by accomplices outside. The vessel which he had filled with live coals was not one of the jail drinking cups, as previously telegraphed, but a tin cup with a cover, which could not possibly have been in the possession of the prisoners when admitted to the jail, as all of them underwent a minute search. It is certain it must have been conveyed to them in jail.

Gen. HARRIS, Gen. SHELBY, Gen. PRICE, who were living on lands given to them by MAXIMILIAN, have been compelled to abandon their farms and take shelter in Cordova. Gen. SHELBY is running a wagon train from Paso del Macha to the City of Mexico. The undertaking affords him a good living. Gen. HINDMAN is in Cordova, practicing law. Ex-Congressman (Judge) OLDHAM, of Texas, is engaged in writing a history of the war, together with taking photographs as a means of support.

On Friday night last the family of CORNELIUS HICKS, residing near Berlin Centre, Conn., consisting of himself, his mother, wife, son and daughter, and a servant girl, were all taken suddenly and violently ill. It was thought to be a case of poisoning, and suspicions point toward the probably guilty parties. The mother is 84 years old, and she and all the rest, except the daughter, who is better, were still considered in a critical condition on Monday evening.

The Workingmen's Ward and City Committee of Boston, at a meeting on Tuesday evening, voted to make no municipal nominations. Mr. ALLEN COFFIN has declined to stand as their nominee for Mayor.

CLARK MCCLUNG, of Clinton County, Ohio, recently sued JOHN OWENS for damages, he having been beaten by some young men who had become intoxicated by drinking OWENS' liquor. The Court instructed the jury that under the State liquor law, the seller of liquor is responsible for damages done by the party to whom he sells. The jury assessed the actual damages at $10, and added $50 exemplary damages.

A St. Louis saloon-keeper named JOHN MCNAMARA, while partially intoxicated on Sunday night, threw a small single-barreled pistol across the room, feeling vexed at his wife for a small matter. The pistol struck a chair and was discharged, the ball striking his wife, killing her instantly. His family relations had always been of a pleasant nature, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict exonerating him from blame.

The Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, of Norfolk, has been reaping quite a harvest in the way of deposits made by the soldiers of the colored regiments which have been paid off and mustered out in that vicinity. The Seventh United States Colored Regiment deposited $33,000 in this institution, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment has already deposited $30,000.

Rev. Mr. EUSTIS, of the Chapel-street Church, New-Haven, accompanied by Rev. Dr. KIRKE, of Boston, has gone to New-Orleans to be present at the installation exercises of Rev. CHARLES VAN VORDEN, of New-York, at the Congregational Church established in New-Orleans, last Summer, through the Christian Commission.

The purchase of Lower California has now been formally confirmed by the Juarez Government, and the title is settled beyond reasonable doubt. It is the largest purchase by private persons in modern times. It covers 46,800 square miles, extending from gulf to ocean, between the parallels of 24° and 20', and 30° of north latitude.

The Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee assembled at Nashville on Monday, about 200 Lodges being represented by some 250 delegates. In the evening Passed Grand Master PERKINS delivered the annual address in the public hall of the Temple to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

Hon. JOHN TURNER, of Salem, Montgomery County, Ohio, died on Saturday at the age of 77. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and went to Ohio in 1820. He served two terms in the Legislature, and was seven years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, under the first Constitution of Ohio.

Rev. W. D. SIEGFRIED, a Baptist minister in Philadelphia, who was charged with unministerial conduct by a woman in Philadelphia, has been acquitted by the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia. The prosecutrix did not appear, it being supposed that she ran away to avoid a suit against her for perjury.

An order has been issued from the Canadian Customs Department, requiring that on and after the first of January next, all invoices of goods imported into Canada shall be surrendered to the customs officer passing the goods, and filed away in the Department. Heretofore those invoices have been given to the importer when the duties were paid.

LEVI COOK, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Detroit, Mich., died on Sunday of congestion of the brain, aged 73 years. He was at one time Treasurer of the Territory of Michigan, and for three years Mayor of Detroit. Lately he has lived in retirement.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy-yard to fit for sea the steamer *Pawnee*, now in ordinary, and also the frigate *Minnesota*. The *Pawnee* is destined for the South Atlantic Squadron. Both vessels are in a condition to be sent to sea in a short time.

The Canadian Government has purchased at Hamilton, to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, a collection of native stuffed birds, said to be the best of the kind on the continent. The Government has also purchased a splendid set of furniture for the same destination.

The Convention of New-Jersey Literary Societies assembled at Trenton on Tuesday, a large number of delegates being present, and was organized by the election of ALFRED REID President, with several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

SCOTT, CUTLER & WILDER, commission merchants in Kansas City, Mo., have been arrested on a charge of burning their own store. CUTLER attempted to commit suicide just after the arrest. Two clerks lost their lives by this fire.

Information has been received at San Francisco of the murder of an Agent of Indian Affairs and his clerk, by the Apaches, on the 18th ult., near Prescott, on the Lopay road. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

The schooner *M. Ballard*, of Detroit, was wrecked on Lake Ontario, near Galloo Island, on Saturday last, and the crew, consisting of ten men, were drowned. Three bodies were recovered the same day, and taken to Oswego for interment.

Seven thousand dollars in gold and silver were recently found by an old hunter, buried in a keg, near the Mississippi River, below Wolf Island. The treasure is supposed to have belonged to some rebel who was killed during the war.

It is stated that a song, produced at the theatre in Mobile a few evenings since, was hissed on account of the expression of a hope that the North and South would live in peace and harmony hereafter.

JOHN S. ROCK, the well-known colored lawyer, of Boston, died in that city on Monday, of consumption. He was the first colored man ever admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, Chief of Gen. THOMAS' staff, has returned from a Southern inspecting tour, and reports the feeling against the North and Northerners daily growing worse.

An attempt was made to kill JOHN ROLT, a constable in the town of West Seneca, N. Y., on Monday night, some unknown person firing three shots at him from a revolver.

The Turner Wadding Mill, owned and occupied by LUDOWICK BRAYTON, in Olneysville, near Providence, R. I., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $12,000.

Prof. SAMUEL G. BROWN, a professor at Dartmouth College, and author of the valuable memoir of RUFUS CHOATE, has been unanimously elected President of Hamilton College.

A private letter received at Montreal states that the only surviving descendant of COLUMBUS is shortly to visit America.

Officers have been sent to all the principal cities South to recruit for the regular infantry.

A contract has been signed for building a bridge across the Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. A petition from the male teachers of the City was received, asking for an increase of salary. They now receive $700 and $800 per year, and say they cannot live on this sum. Referred to Committee on Teachers. A communication from Brevet Brig.-Gen. MOLINEAUX was read, proposing a plan for establishing a naval school under the auspices of the Board. The idea met with favor, and the officers of the Board were appointed a Committee to investigate and report.

In August last a man named GARRITY was robbed of a valuable gold watch while sitting in a wagon in Brooklyn. He swore positively that JAMES HALLORAN was the thief, and on his testimony the accused was convicted and remanded for sentence. On Tuesday a young man named HENRY MACKEY appeared before the proper officer, and confessed to having committed the robbery, and surrendered himself, saying that he did not want another man to suffer for his offence. HALLORAN was released, and MACKEY now occupies the cell vacated by him.

The investigation of the charges made on the part of the Citizens' Association against Comptroller BRENNAN were resumed yesterday morning. Judges DEAN and PIERREPONT, Messrs. PAULISON and DEVELIN and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, were examined for the defence. No facts of interest were brought out beyond the expression, by these witnesses, of their confidence in the faithful character of the services of Mr. BRENNAN, and his zeal and general efficiency in office.

A grand Masonic Fair, in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund, was inaugurated last evening, with appropriate ceremonies, in the Church building, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Upward of 10,000 people were present during the evening. It is the purpose of the Executive Committee to continue the fair until after the holidays, when, it is expected, the sum of $150,000, or more, will have been realized. The doors will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M., till further notice.

The examination in the case of the U. S. *vs.* Messrs. BOEHM, ANGUS, ROWE & SCHWABIUS, before U. S. Commissioner NEWTON, was again adjourned yesterday to this morning at 10 A. M. The office in Brooklyn was filled with the parties interested in the case, and counsel for the accused (Messrs. DITTENHOEFFER and A. O. HALL) were anxious to proceed; but owing to the unavoidable absence of the District-Attorney the case was adjourned.

The General Term of the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday to Friday next at 10 A. M., at which time those law students who have passed a satisfactory examination are requested to attend for the purpose of signing the roll and taking the oath required by the Constitution as attorneys and counselors.

Counterfeit coupons of the U. S. bonds of 1881 were offered for sale at Wall-street brokers yesterday. The coupons are for $15 each, and are remarkably well executed. The numbers are rather poorly engraved, and are larger than the figures on the genuine coupons.

DEMAS BARNES and others were arrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, charged with having shipped a package of benzine without marking it as such, in violation of the United States Statutes of 1852, chap. 106, sec. 8. The further examination of the case was postponed till a future day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Westchester County, yesterday, THOMAS FITZGERALD, a member of the First Regiment of United States Artillery, was convicted of the murder of ELLEN HICKS, by shooting her with a musket at Fort Schuyler.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS addressed a large congregation in the Church of All Souls, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, last evening, on "The Duties of Liberal Christians to their own Ideas."

Prof. YOUMANS delivered a free lecture to a large audience in Cooper Institute last evening, upon the "Scientific Study of Human Nature."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will open to-day, when the Grand Jury will be impanneled.

Gold was 1¼@2 ℔ cent. lower yesterday. Money 6@7 ℔ cent. The Public Funds a fraction lower on the 5-20s of 1862. The Railway speculation lower than on Tuesday.

There was more activity in domestic produce yesterday, especially in breadstuffs and provisions. Corn and lard were lower. Foreign merchandise was quiet. The freight engagements were more extensive, and consisted mainly of grain for British ports.

Reorganization at the South.

The unsatisfactory condition of affairs at the South is established by the reports of the military commanders stationed there. To many of the statements emanating from that section, respecting outrages upon freedmen and other evidence of aversion to Federal control, we have paid little attention, believing that they were colored, if not invented for partisan purposes. But to the representations made by our military authorities in the Southern States no suspicion can possibly attach. Whatever be their opinions on controverted political questions, at any rate they are responsible and impartial. They enjoy the well-earned confidence of the loyal people of the land, and their averments will undoubtedly be accepted as conclusive on questions of fact.

On the important fact touching the treatment of the freedmen, the testimony of the Generals is possitive and unfavorable. An idea has obtained that South Carolina has done itself honor by the fullness of its provisions for justice to the colored people. Gen. SICKLES, however, reports that in some districts of that State the freedman is dependent upon the presence and protection of national troops for "security for life, limb or property." A prevailing indisposition to prosecute, and a failure to punish offenders—when negroes are the sufferers—is imputed to the local authorities; and an extraordinary State enactment is cited under which militia officers may "disperse, suppress, kill and destroy any company of freedmen or others who shall be lurking in any suspected place where they may do mischief." From Kentucky, Gen. DAVIS reports an increase of lawlessness since the triumph of rebel candidates at the election. Gen. WOOD, writing from Mississippi, shows that laws remain in force prohibiting freedmen from purchasing real estate, and that only freedmen who have obtained a special license are permitted to bear arms. The inferior local authorities, too, are slow to proceed against rebel offenders, who usually escape unpunished. Gen. SHERIDAN, referring to affairs in Texas, speaks yet more positively. There, the General remarks, "the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman would be a farce." And while a great outcry is raised when a single white settler is killed by Indians, "over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done."

Again, Arkansas has been singled out as by comparison a reconstructed State. It sent loyal men to Washington last Winter, and has seemed to be largely impregnated with Northern influences. Encouraged, probably, by the position assumed by the President, and the greater degree of boldness which distinguishes the tone of Southern politicians on national affairs, the rebel element in Arkansas has asserted its right to rule. Gov. MURPHY is not an extreme man, as the manner in which he presented the pending Constitutional Amendment to the local Legislature, for ratification, proved. Apart from him, the State Government is once more in rebel hands. The three members of Congress elect were chosen because of the support they gave to the rebellion; the State offices, with the exception of the Executive chair, have been assigned to conspicuous rebels; a large majority of the Legislature belong to the same class; and all the counties save three have given their minor local offices to men who have waged war against the Government. The Union men of the State propose to meet in Convention to petition Congress for a grant of the same powers which were entrusted to them three years ago, when the work of reconstruction on its present basis was undertaken. The men who coöperated with Mr. LINCOLN then ask now for power to begin anew, with the light of recent experience to guide them. The mere issue of the call for a gathering to petition has aroused the ire of the rebels in the State Legislature, who have talked of legislation to aid the Governor in suppressing the movement. Forcible suppression, after the style in vogue at New-Orleans, is hardly likely to be attempted. And the Unionists, we presume, will make themselves heard at Washington.

North Carolina seems no nearer *bôna fide* reconstruction than other parts of the South. The election of an ultra Secessionist, Judge MANLY, to the United States Senate, illustrates the predominant temper of the Legislature. Ex-Gov. HOLDEN—one of President JOHNSON'S appointees — declares, in the Raleigh *Standard*, of which he is the editor, that the Provisional Government experiment has been a failure; that "the President was deceived, and his Provisional Governors were deceived;" that "all hope that existing Southern organizations will concur in measures necessary to restore the Southern States to the Union is at an end;" and that "there is nothing left but to reorganize the Southern States." For this conclusion the represented States may not be fully prepared. But the expression of such an opinion in such a quarter is a sign of the times not to be overlooked, while the facts we have collated may help to familiarize us with the outlines of the Southern position.

That anything short of the surrender of the Union Party and principle will satisfy the present leaders of Southern opinion we do not believe. Even President JOHNSON does not satisfy them; for, though opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, the language of his Message commits him to the support of the test oath. But the South will have neither. It refuses to ratify the Amendment, and it demands the admission to Congress of whomsoever it may choose to send, rebel or no rebel. "We utterly reject his test oath," is the answer of the Richmond *Examiner*—a journal which, under its present management, is one of the most efficient exponents of Southern opinion. "We think the South would rather stay out of Congress indefinitely" than be represented by persons who would swallow the oath, is the statement with which the *Examiner* disposes of Mr. JOHNSON'S safeguard. It is evident, therefore, that the Amendment is not the obstacle to restoration. The real obstacle is the aversion of the Southern politicians to everything calculated to insure the peace and integrity of the nation. They require that they should dictate terms before resuming their places in the Union.

The Press on the Message.

President JOHNSON'S Message has delighted the journals of the Northern Democracy. They applaud its dignity and rush into rhapsodies over its logic. His argument on the reconstruction question—as the Democrats see it—could not be better. And they are careful to advise him to remain firm in the faith—a recommendation which, in view of the circumstances, is wholly unnecessary.

The Republican journals, with scarcely an exception, concede to the document the merits of good temper and clearness and excellence of style. Generally, they contend that the President misapprehends his position and the position of the country, and that his adjurations to Congress are ludicrous because out of date. The Boston *Advertiser* thinks, nevertheless, that he is alive to the lesson of the Fall elections, to which our cotemporary ascribes the sobered tone in which the restoration question is discussed. "His bearing is that of one who comprehends his defeat, but who has resolutely set his teeth against learning anything from its lessons."

We find few threats or insults. The weakness of the President's situation is alluded to as a reason for abstaining from relentless hostility toward him. Gov. HAWLEY'S journal, the Hartford *Press*, expresses a hope that Congress "will not take any steps to reopen a controversy with ANDREW JOHNSON," adding, "it may even go so far as to show a disposition to renew terms of friendship with him." The same idea peeps out in other quarters and in other forms. The feeling prevalent among the party appears to be that the President has blundered irretrievably, but that, inasmuch as he no longer possesses power to act to the prejudice of the party or its cause, nothing like personal malignity should be permitted against him.

Congress is told very plainly, however, that it must do its duty. "With JOHNSON or without JOHNSON, it is called upon to march straight forward to the work of undoing what JOHNSON has done"—is the saying of one journal; and we trace its echoes in a score of others. Nearly all the invocations to prompt and energetic work are qualified with suggestions as to the wisdom of moderation. The Providence *Journal*—which, aside from its excellence as a newspaper, derives importance from its connection with Senator ANTHONY—sees that more stringent measures than the Amendment may be ultimately necessary, but meanwhile utters a sensible caution against haste or anger. "It is for Congress to make the next move," and the move, come when it may, should be "made deliberately, prudently, courageously." The *Journal* is a safe as well as a consistent counsellor, and its indorsement of a moderate course should not pass unheeded.

The Army Operations of the Year.

The half-dozen reports from the commanders of the military divisions of the United States, which have received a short preface from Gen. GRANT, and which he has forwarded as his report of the army operations of the past year, is by no means destitute of interest, although no great bodies of troops are made to manœuvre before the reader's eye. The reports of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, from St. Louis, and Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, from San Francisco, relate almost exclusively to Indian operations in the region stretching from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the latter to the Pacific Ocean. The report of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, from Philadelphia, is mainly occupied with a recital of his movements against the Fenians on our frontier last Summer. The report of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, from New-Orleans, is taken up with notes on his military movements in Texas last year, which closed the rebellion, and on the New-Orleans massacre of July last—with a few remarks setting forth his ideas on the *Mexican* question. The reports of Gen. THOMAS and Gen. SICKLES, from Louisville and Charleston respectively, are occupied mainly with the affairs of the freedmen and the relations of the whites and blacks in the States of their command.

There is enough variety of topic, certainly; and whether the negro question, the Indian question, the Mexican question, or the Fenian question, be up for legislation in Congress and discussion among the people, this report will be found valuable as furnishing material for thought and action.

In general we may say that our Indian troubles have been of no great moment. Neither of the distinguished officers whose departments are the scenes of their operations anticipate any difficulty in their treatment; and beyond the important suggestion indorsed by Gen. GRANT, and suggested for the consideration of Congress, that the management of Indian affairs be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, there is little calling for remark. In regard to freedmen's affairs, so far as they come under the notice and supervision of the military, the reports speak on the whole favorably and hopefully. There is some criticism on some of the legislative measures of the State of Mississippi, and there are not a few complaints of maltreatment of the blacks, in individual cases, in South Carolina, Texas and elsewhere; but looking to general results and prospects, the military eye finds little to blame and much to praise. Within the immense department of Gen. SHERIDAN, the chief point of interest (if we may use a Hibernicism) seems to be just outside its limits. SHERIDAN has, as we knew before, very decided opinions—which he is not at all afraid to tell—about Mexico, MAXIMILIAN, the French invasion, and all the Emperors and "buccaneers" who have been "carrying on" there for a few years past. He has a little tilt—a literary tilt—what might be called a defensive tilt with offensive returns—with NAPOLEON the Third. He tells GRANT how, "while we were struggling for existence with organized rebellion, the Emperor of the French undertook the bold expedition to subvert the Republic of Mexico." He also tells GRANT that this was "unjustifiable"—that there was no "good excuse" for it, &c., &c., &c. All of which we should imagine GRANT must have been previously aware of, in common with ourselves. He gives the Emperor a lance between his eyes when he compares him with the "buccaneer MORGAN," and shows how things have now been put in such a shape that the invaders must be speedily exterminated. We must say that we think in all this Gen. SHERIDAN has traveled out of his proper province, as well as out of his proper Military Department; and would suggest that in future he might as well leave the care of our foreign relations to Secretary SEWARD. It would not have astonished us if GRANT had taken the liberty of excising several passages of this report before submitting it to the Government, the country and the world.

Abuses Yet to be Remedied by the Board of Health.

For a considerable period we have heard almost nothing of the labors of the Health Board. The silence which envelopes them, we trust, is only an indication of the thoroughness and depth of their work in behalf of the public health. Their services last Summer in resisting the invasion of cholera will always entitle them to the gratitude of the City, and their constant efforts now to improve certain districts are deserving of all praise; but it should not be forgotten that two of the greatest sanitary evils of this metropolis are thus far almost untouched by them. We allude to the condition of the tenement-houses and the cellar-population. There are no doubt good and sufficient reasons why these two immense evils have not been attacked by this Board. It may be that they have not sufficient legal powers, or that they see no practical method of cure, or that they prefer to begin with other nuisances and sources of disease first. Whatever be the cause, the huge packed, unventilated, pestilence-breeding tenement-houses, and the low miasmatic, poisonous cellars, where human beings live without light or good air, are very much as they were before the creation of this useful Board. We need not say that our citizens, though not unreasonably impatient, are disappointed at this imperfect result of the labors of the Commissioners. They had reason to expect that these gigantic sanitary evils would be among the first to be approached, and though they could not be conquered at once, at least siege might be fairly laid to them, and some hope be afforded that they would eventually be removed. Nor was it such a herculean and unheard-of labor as might appear. Several cities of Europe, under powers of far less scope than those under which the New-York Board of Health acts, had succeeded in placing lodging and tenement houses under excellent supervision, limiting the number of lodgers, regulating ventilation, enforcing cleanliness and order, and thus protecting the public health and aiding the cause of good morals. The effects in London and many English towns had been demonstrated to be most encouraging of this tenement-house reform. The death rate was reduced, crime rate lessened and the whole class of large dwellings for the poor improved. The tenement-house was evidently an evil within the scope of science and legislation. In regard to the cellar-population, it was notorious that one English city (Liverpool) was worse off even than New-York, and yet in a single year something like 20,000 miserable people were forced by law out of their wretched underground residences, to find dwellings where they could, with a most happy effect both on the morals and the health of the city. What Liverpool, under all the technicalities and restrictions of English law could do, surely New-York, with such a Health Act as that of the present Board, might accomplish. And none know better than the experienced physicians and statisticians of this Commission what a fatal influence those underground cellars, crowded, filthy and unventilated, have on the morals and the sanitary condition of our lowest classes.

They are fever-nests, cholera-beds, sources of crime and dens of wickedness. Human beings cannot be either virtuous or healthy amid such surroundings. Why cannot the officers of this Board go to the owners of certain underground lodging-houses in the First, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and inform them that unless these be cleared of tenants within a certain period they will hold them responsible and publish their names? or if they are insensible to this, let the Board attack the under lessors, and forbid them to harbor human beings in such miserable holes, and summarily close the cellars with the aid of the Police. Some of the tenants would be driven into the street, and would take refuge in the Station-houses. But this would be better for these miserable people than dying like poisoned rats in a hole, and poisoning all their neighbors. Others would go up to the Almshouses, and others to the suburbs of the country or to other districts of the City. Even if this apparently harsh process of ejectment should drive a number entirely from the City it would be a blessing, and rid us of one of the worst nuisances and sources of crime and sickness.

There are cellar-residences now on Greenwich and Washington streets which, in high tides, are half full of water, so that the children are sometimes imprisoned in their beds by the flood. Such abodes for human beings ought to be broken up by law.

We do not intend in these remarks to express any unreasonable impatience with regard to the operations of the Board of Health. The character of their officers, and of the Commissioners themselves, is a full guarantee that they are determined to reform the horrible sanitary abuses of this City, which disgrace it before the world.

Their late efficient action in at once causing an important public institution, infected with typhoid, through the gross neglect of its managers, to be cleansed and vacated, is a proof both of their wisdom and energy, while their course during the Summer has shown what sanitary science, under an efficient commission, can accomplish against pestilence.

Still, caution in the struggle with abuses may be carried too far, and a public board may sometimes need the stimulus of public impatience to impel it to reasonable reforms.

* * *

THE INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.—It is a distinguishing characteristic of this report that its tabular statements exhibit for the first time the proceeds arising substantially from statutes existing throughout an entire year. There are now, therefore, data from which calculations as to the future, excepting so far as alterations in those statutes are concerned, can be made. The growing efficiency of the machinery of collections is very apparent. The increase from most sources of revenue shows this, and the inference that still further improvements will cause greater productiveness is not to be avoided.

The totals of the years 1864-5-6, which are over $117,000,000, $211,000,000, and $310,000,000, speak volumes on this point. We may briefly allude to some of the chief interests from which these great sums were collected. The first is from Banks and Trust Companies, which has risen from about four and a half millions in 1864 to over seven and a half millions in 1866. The tax on Railroad dividends and interest is three and a half millions, as against one and a half millions in 1864; on Insurance Companies' receipts, nearly two millions as against one million; and on salaries of United States employes, $3,717,394 as against $1,705,124. It is satisfactory to find, what however all business persons must have known, that there is a greater observance of the law on revenue stamps. In 1864 there arose from their sale $5,894,945, but in 1866, $15,044,373; and this amount will doubtless be improved upon in future years. Perhaps the most remarkable increase has occurred in connection with the income tax—one of the most difficult of collection, from the very delicacy of its inquiries and the reliance upon the public good faith, which is necessary in a great degree. We find, then, that the proceeds of this tax last year amounted to $60,894,135, while in 1864 the amount was $14,919,279. It may be noted further that of the receipts of 1866 no less than $34,501,122 was from persons paying ten per cent. on their incomes. Tobacco in its various forms was very productive in the past year, and will, it is said, be more so. Nearly eighteen millions came from this source. The changes which were successively made in the taxes upon fermented and distilled liquors have not affected the sale of those articles. Beer yielded over five millions as against two and a quarter millions in 1864, and distilled spirits $37,627,595 as against $28,431,797.

The subject which the Commissioner discusses of the necessity for permanence in the rates of taxation upon various articles must commend itself to the careful thinking of every intelligent person. The disturbance of the course of trade must be avoided as far as possible, and every change is calculated to produce that disturbance. It is evidently unfair moreover to enforce the law on penalties where there is constant uncertainty as to what obligations the public are subjected to. No doubt Congress will bear these facts in mind and govern their action accordingly.

The perusal of the report cannot fail to strike the most careless observer with the fact that the tax-paying ability of this country is immense. The pressure which has been exercised upon the people has been felt in a much less degree than many anticipated, and there has been a cheerful spirit manifested, which conveys an assurance of future patience. The truth is that the public feel that the burdens placed upon them are not only necessary, but temporary. The natural material wealth of the country is so vast, and the growth of industrial enterprise so rapid, that the national debt is hardly thought of, or certainly is regarded without anxiety. The total extinction of the debt is anticipated at no remote period, and we shall soon be able to show that we not only can successfully conduct a great war, but can also pay the bill quickly and contentedly.

* * *

HEAD-CENTRE STEPHENS.—There is hardly any room to doubt that the agents of the British Government in this country have created a needless alarm as to the intended outbreak in Ireland. Stories of STEPHENS' secret departure from the United States have been industriously circulated, with the view of creating an impression of the imminence of a genuine Irish revolution. And yet there is very good authority for the statement that STEPHENS is still on this side of the Atlantic. Probably he will be prepared to prove a week or two hence that the "rising" in his native country was *premature*. Be this as it may, we have a communication from the chief military officer of the Brotherhood which reveals a state of things in STEPHENS' administration likely to lead to anything but success.

* * *

TEACHING BY SCRIPTURE.—The other day we had the report of a Senator's speech, in which the opposition minority was described, in Scripture phrase, as infidels and outcasts. This morning we have a speech, delivered yesterday in the House, in which the ruling majority is likened, by a parody of New Testament history, to the Saviour—the President standing for the figure of Satan in the Wilderness. Much cheering and laughter usually accompanying these blasphemous allusions. Is it a hopeful sign for the country? Let judicious and thinking men answer.

* * *

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—This report first treats of the National Banks and the progress of their organization. Since the last annual report 62 have been organized, of which 51 are new associations and 11 are conversions of existing State Banks to the National system. The number actually in operation is 1,647. Four banks never completed their organization, two were superseded by subsequent organization with the same title, three are in the hands of receivers, and seven are closed or closing under the provisions of Section 42 of the act.

After a brief reference to a few cases in which their healthy condition was open to question, the report goes on to testify to the general soundness of the National Banks throughout the United States, as evidenced by their carefully-verified quarterly reports. Their total resources on Oct. 1, were $1,525,493,960; their liabilities to the public, for circulation and deposits, $1,024,274,386; leaving a surplus of $501,221,574 for capital and earnings, which are likewise a pledge for the payment of all debts to the public.

The increase of capital, bonds and circulation has been: Increase of capital paid in, $21,515,557; of bonds deposited to secure circulation, $56,247,750; of circulation issued, $101,824,698. This statement exhibits an increase of over $100,000,000 of national currency; but as National Banks, which have been converted from State Banks, have retired fully $50,000,000 of their old circulation, the actual increase is only about $50,000,000. On this point—the increase of the volume of currency—the report adds that in January, 1862, there was in circulation by banks $184,000,000, of which $40,000,000 was in the Southern States. Since that time no returns were received from the Southern States. Upon the suspension of specie payments the circulation of bank notes expanded, and in January 1863, was $200,000,000 in the Northern States alone, and the tendency was toward still greater expansion. To this amount the forty millions South must also be added. The temptation to inflation was prevailing, but the substitution of a currency based on United States bonds has done much to sustain public confidence and prevent distrust and financial disaster.

The system of redemption of national currency, as it now stands by law, and the proposal that all National Banks should redeem in Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, occupies considerable space in the report. The latter plan still waits the action of Congress; but 1,320 banks out of 1,647 have voluntarily adopted it. The report, having in view the logical conclusion that the argument in favor of redemption in three cities establishes the expediency of redeeming in one city, argues in favor of the latter method. Every National Bank, it says, is obliged to keep an account in New-York, which is the great financial and commercial centre, and at which the notes should be available at par for the payment of all debts and balances. The demands of trade require a currency that will pay debts at the centre of trade, and at a uniform value. If all National Banks were required to redeem their issues in New-York, reciprocal obligations would be imposed upon the banks of that City. There will be competition among the latter for the accounts of the former. But the New-York banks should not be allowed to jeopardise the funds of country banks by speculation, and a law to prevent paying or receiving interest on bank balances would prevent this.

The gradual reduction of the legal tender currency is next discussed, and the law on the subject is given in outline. It is suggested that greater facilities than now exist be fixed upon, and that if this were done the benefits arising from a practical system of more rapid redemptions of United States notes would begin to be realized.

The methods by which the Southern States can be supplied with circulation are: The equalization of the authorized circulation among the different States and Territories; and, secondly an increase in the amount of circulation to be issued. The objection to the first plan is that the rights of existing National Banks would be interfered with, and the second is that there might be danger of inflation. The latter, however, it is suggested, may be avoided by adjusting the increase so that it shall not exceed the diminishing of legal-tender notes. The report concludes with some proposed amendments of the law: 1. To authorize the appointment of receivers in certain cases; 2. Extending the present limitation of liabilities of capital; 3. To make monthly instead of quarterly reports, and to provide penalties for false returns; 4. In case of impairment of capital stock, to reduce the nominal stock and circulation; and 5. To make possession of fraudulent notes penal, and for stamping counterfeits as such.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT WINTER GARDEN.—The "Huguenots" was given last night at Winter Garden, in the presence of an immense audience—such an audience as this grand work of the great master invariably attracts in the Metropolis. The opera has been done better, but Senora POCH and Signori MAZZOLENI, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI were its saviors on this occasion. It seems to us that Mlle. RONCONI has hardly the voice or the presence for *Marguerite*. The public, which is always correct in its estimate of its entertainers, was quite unanimous in declining last evening to indorse the young artist's claims to a position in the front rank of lyricists. Besides that, the owner, or, perhaps, the estimable lessee, is so careful of the theatre, that our equine friend—always received with warmest plaudits, was excluded from the stage, greatly to the annoyance of several large families of small children, who paid enormous prices for the stage boxes in his honor. Signor MAZZOLENI'S rendering of the romanza in the first act was rapturously encored; but the length of the romanza and the good sense of this admirable artist combined to prevent a repetition. The "Huguenots," as an opera, is by no means a stranger to this community, and it is hardly desirable that the midnight oil should be consumed in the attempt to give a full sketch of the author, or even a synopsis of the plot. The former is happily and securely interred; the latter lives, and was produced last night with profit to the manager and pleasure to the public. "The old man died, the property survived," &c., &c. The dancing of Mlle. KRUGER was thoroughly admirable, richly deserving the enthusiastic applause which it secured.

To-night in Brooklyn "L'Etoile du Nord," with its New-York cast, will be given. A more admirable performance has not been provided for many years than this, and we are pleased to learn that our Brooklyn friends are preparing to attend so numerously.

On Friday evening "Faust," Saturday afternoon "Lucrezia Borgia," on Monday "Crispino." On Wednesday next the "Barber," with Miss KELLOGG, RONCONI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI and ARDAVANI will be produced in superb style.

"THE LONG STRIKE."—This thoroughly sensational, but entirely enjoyable drama will be played this week only. We heartily commend it to the cordial support of the public, as a drama of unusual interest, filled with incidents of force and emotion. On Monday next GEORGE JORDAN and Miss ROSE ETTINGE will appear in the "Master of Ravenswood."

"ARMADALE."—Miss OLIVE LOGAN'S dramatization of WILKIE COLLINS' novel, *Armadale*, is meeting with deserved success. It is one of the most completely successful dramatizations of the popular work of the day yet presented. Miss CELIA LOGAN and Miss REIGNOLDS are admirably cast, and contribute very materially to the securing of its popular favor.

"GRIFFITH GAUNT."—G. G. and all his friends, pig included, can be seen this week only. Next Monday, "Cendrillon."

BOOTH'S RICHELIEU IN BROOKLYN.—To-morrow evening Mr. STUART will present the play of "Richelieu" at the Brooklyn Academy, with Mr. BOOTH, Mme. SCHELLER and the entire cast as at the Winter Garden.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Saturday night the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will give the second concert of this, which we fear will be its last season. Miss KELLOGG and Messrs. RICHARD HOFFMAN, and GEO. WARREN are the solo attractions of the concert, and the orchestral programme is unusually interesting. In this connection the following card from the directors of the Society will be read with interest by our Brooklyn people. A meeting of the Board was held on Monday evening, and this statement, which has been prepared by Messrs. A. COOKE HULL, B. R. RAYMOND and CHARLES CORYDON, Committee, was unanimously adopted:

> The Board of Directors, in view of the present condition and prospects of the Society, present the following statement to its members and the public: The Society was formed in the Fall of 1857, and its first concerts were given at the Athenæum, with an orchestra of forty performers, at an average cost of $900 for each concert, and with a list of 420 members. On the completion of the Academy of Music, in 1861—the building of which, it is believed, was largely stimulated by the efforts and influence of our members—the Society availed itself of the ample accommodations of that edifice. The higher rent of the Academy, the cost of an enlarged orchestra and the necessary increase of expenses in every department was promptly undertaken, in the faith that the Society would be fully sustained. The result justified these anticipations. The Society steadily increased during the eventful and trying years of the war, and at the close of the season of 1864-'65 its list of members had reached 1,400, and it possessed an invested surplus of $5,000.
>
> At the commencement of the ninth season (1865-6), it was perceived that the Society would encounter many new claimants for the patronage of the public. The opera had fully established itself among us; the drama had become a success; and every variety of popular concerts and attractive exhibitions entered into competition with the Philharmonic Society. The ninth season, though characterized by a series of brilliant performances, closed with a loss to the Society.
>
> At the opening of the tenth season, every effort was made to retain the confidence and support of the musical public. A programme for five concerts of unusual excellence was adopted; a new conductor was chosen, who combined with great professional skill

the advantages of youthful energy and the *prestige* of brilliant success. The Directors earnestly applied themselves to the work of enlarging the subscription; but their labor was in vain. More than one-half of the subscribers of the last year returned their tickets, and the list of regular members was reduced to six hundred. The alternatives were presented, either of stopping the concerts and returning the subscription, or of fulfilling the promise of our prospectus and exhausting the reserve fund of the Society. The latter course was adopted, with a resolution to place this plain statement before the subscribers and the public, in the hope that something might yet be done to preserve for a more successful future a Society that has done so much to elevate the taste and contribute to the enjoyment of our community.

In the early years of this Society its orchestral performers received $9, and the conductor $50 for each concert. The total cost of each concert was $900. Since its removal to the Academy the rent has advanced to $250, orchestral performers to $21, and the conductor to $150, and the total cost of each concert to $2,500. Our original subscription was only $5, and during one season only (the ninth) was it advanced to $8. It will be readily seen that at the subscription price of this season ($7) the Society will require a membership of 1,500, in addition to sales of extra tickets and reserved seats, to sustain the cost of five concerts.

It is with great reluctance that the Directors submit this statement to the public, for the conclusion is unavoidable that unless it receives a more generous support, the Society will be compelled to suspend the concerts at the close of the present season. For such a result they cannot hold themselves accountable. They have labored faithfully to make the Philharmonic Society the honored instrument of a great reformation in the social and æsthetic life of Brooklyn. They are proud of its brilliant success, a success never surpassed and seldom equaled in any city of the world. In desiring the perpetuity of our Institution, so intimately allied to the prosperity of the community, they but express an interest in common with all the lovers of true art, and into such hands they gladly commit the whole question of its past history and its future fortunes.

L. B. WYMAN, President.
J. IVES, JR., Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Murder of a Farmer near Washington, Penn.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A wealthy farmer named ROBERT W. DINSMORE, living in Hopewell township, near Washington, Penn., was brutally murdered in his own house last night, by two men, who shot him in the breast twice, from which wounds he died a few hours afterward. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for their apprehension. Two men named ROBERT TAYLOR and ROBERT POLAND have been arrested as the suspected murderers.

Fall of a Building in Philadelphia—One Man Killed and Others Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The walls of AUSTIN's Brewery, in West Philadelphia, fell this afternoon, killing a man named GEORGE MORRIS, aged sixty-seven, and severely injuring four other persons, who were engaged in rebuilding the edifice, which was burned down some time since.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature—Money Question Before the House—Statuary for the State.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

In the House of Delegates to-day resolutions were adopted to inquire into the expediency of permitting contracts to be made at higher rates of interest than six per cent.

A communication from RANDOLPH ROGERS was read, asking assurances that the debt of the State of Virginia to him for statuary be paid before he sends the three remaining statues of MARSHALL, NELSON and LEWIS.

NEW-YORK.

Official Declaration of the Vote at the November Election.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The State Canvassers met this morning, and declared the following as the result of the late election:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Reuben E. Fenton received	366,318
John T. Hoffman received	352,526
Majority for Reuben E. Fenton, Republican	13,789

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Stewart L. Woodford received	366,970
Robert H. Pruyn received	351,947
Majority for Stewart L. Woodford, Rep.	15,023

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Stephen T. Hayt received	367,194
William W. Wright received	351,643
Majority for Stephen T. Hayt, Republican	15,551

FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Gen. John Hammond received	367,345
Francis B. Gallagher received	359,072
Majority for John Hammond, Republican	8,273

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

For Convention received	352,854
Against Convention received	256,364
Majority for the Convention	96,490

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Year.	Whole vote.	Republican.	Democrat.	Majorities.
1866	718,841	366,315	352,526	13,789
1865	574,253	301,055	273,198	27,857
1864	730,721	368,735	361,986	6,749
1863	599,289	314,347	284,942	29,405
1862	602,546	295,897	306,649	*10,752
1861	483,970	295,609	188,361	107,248
1860	676,156	362,646	313,510	49,136
Average	626,539	329,229	297,310	31,919

*Democratic majority.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The City Vote Compared—Who Voted, and who Did Not.

The following tables, giving the total vote of the City at the November State election and the charter election on Tuesday, with the number and per centage of decrease in the several Wards for both parties, is instructive as showing the little interest taken by the people in the election of local officers. It appears that 114,068 votes were cast four weeks ago, and only 71,595 now—a falling off of 42,473, or 37 per cent.—more than one-third. The greatest decrease is in the German districts, such as the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards. The least, naturally enough, is among our Irish fellow-citizens.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Wards.	November.	December.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
I	179	191	12*	*7
II	134	65	69	13
III	196	101	95	48
IV	443	556	113*	*25
V	803	473	330	41
VI	297	479	182*	*61
VII	1142	684	458	40
VIII	1381	1229	152	11
IX	3207	2323	884	28
X	1284	812	472	37
XI	1601	1457	144	9
XII	1657	1251	406	24
XIII	1025	684	341	33
XIV	601	399	202	34
XV	1728	1212	516	30
XVI	2594	1709	885	34
XVII	2869	2180	689	24
XVIII	2474	1857	617	25
XIX	2263	1651	612	27
XX	2669	2006	663	25
XXI	2530	2064	466	18
XXII	2415	1688	727	30
Total	33,492	25,071	8,421	25

*Increase.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Wards.	November.	December.	Decrease.	Per cent.
I	2190	1607	583	27
II	267	142	125	46
III	593	257	236	40
IV	2650	1778	872	36
V	2152	1667	485	23
VI	3254	1993	1261	40
VII	4656	2815	1841	40
VIII	3920	2879	1041	20
IX	4187	2237	1950	46
X	3157	1201	1956	62
XI	6128	2538	3590	61
XII	2943	2174	769	26
XIII	3053	1273	1780	58
XIV	3396	1903	1493	44
XV	2229	874	1355	62
XVI	3647	2014	1633	45
XVII	8128	3274	4854	60
XVIII	4783	2408	2375	50
XIX	4210	2463	1747	41
XX	6109	4421	1778	30
XXI	4063	2548	1515	37
XXII	4962	3810	1152	25
Total	80,677	46,367	34,310	42½

TOTAL VOTE OF THE CITY.

Wards.	November.	December.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
I	2368	1808	560	23.63
II	402	207	195	48.51
III	789	449	340	43.10
IV	3093	2335	758	24.51
V	2955	2108	847	28.66
VI	3545	2474	1071	30.20
VII	5798	3506	2287	39.51
VIII	5297	4114	1183	22.33
IX	7379	4562	2817	39.52
X	4439	2049	2390	54.07
XI	7787	4081	3706	47.90
XII	4598	3426	1172	25.47
XIII	4074	2010	2064	50.61
XIV	3987	2307	1680	42.63
XV	3955	2089	1866	47.18
XVI	6234	3723	2511	40.28
XVII	10,985	5472	5513	50.20
XVIII	7245	4207	2978	41.10
XIX	6468	4114	2354	36.38
XX	8777	6487	2290	26.08
XXI	6573	4673	1900	28.90
XXII	7375	5500	1875	25.43
Total	114,068	71,595	42,473	37.13

The scattering votes for Mr. FLEMING are omitted, but they are only about 150. The Republican vote falls off about 25 per cent., or one quarter, while the Democratic vote falls off over 42 per cent., or more than two-fifths. The aggregate falling off is just about three-eighths, that is, where eight votes were given in November, only five were given in December.

List of the Successful Candidates—The City Government for 1867.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the candidates elected on Tuesday last, though in some cases the vote is so close that the official figures alone can determine the matter:

1. John Moore, Tammany.
3. Michael Norton, Tammany.
5. Eugene Ward, Republican.
7. William B. White, Republican.
9. Don Alonso Cushman, Republican.
11. John Hardy, Democratic Unionist.
13. James E. Coulter, Democratic Unionist.
15. James O'Brien, Tammany.
17. John McQuade, Tammany.

Moore, Norton and O'Brien are members of the present Board.

The Board of Aldermen for 1867 will stand as follows:

1. John Moore, Tammany.
2. Thomas Coman, Mozart.
3. Michael Norton, Tammany.
4. Charles McBrien, McKeon.
5. Eugene Ward, Republican.
6. Joseph Shannon, Tammany.
7. William B. White, Republican.
8. William L. Ely, Tammany.
9. Don Alonso Cushman, Republican.
10. Bernard Reilly, Tammany.
11. John Hardy, Democratic Union.
12. Charles E. Loew, Tammany.
13. James E. Coulter, McKeon.
14. Joseph P. Varnum, Republican.
15. James O'Brien, Democrat.
16. Robert McGinnis, Democrat.
17. John J. McQuade, Tammany.

COUNCILMEN.

The following Councilmen appear to be elected:

Senate Dist.

4.—Hugh O'Brien, Tammany.
Bryan Reilly, Tammany.
John Stacom, Tammany.
Cornelius Flynn, Tammany.
James Long, Tammany.

5.—Wm. Lamb, Tammany.
Peter Culkin, Tammany.
James E. McVeany, Republican.
Wm. Ternune, Republican.
Wm. T. F. Chapman, Republican.

6.—Nicholas Seger, Republican.
Anthony Hartman, Tammany.
James G. Brinkman, Tammany.
Bernard Kenney, Tammany.
John J. Kehoe, Republican.

7.—John S. Gilmore, Republican.
John Webber, Republican.
Walter B. Roberts, Republican.
Thos. Murray, Republican.
Hugh Turner, Republican.

8.—Henry Murray, Tammany.
Francis A. Thomas, Republican.
Stephen Roberts, Republican.
John Hart, Democratic Unionist.
George W. Cregier, Republican.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The School Commissioners elected are:

Dist.

1st—Owen Healy, Dem.
2d—Otto H. Coop, Rep.
3d—Benjamin B. Merrill, Dem.
4th—Samuel P. Patterson, Rep.
5th—William H. Neilson, Dem.
6th—Peter H. Jackson, Dem.
7th—Richard L. Larremore, Dem.

There is some doubt as to whether Merrill or McGovern is elected in the Third District.

The Board of Education for 1867 will consist of the following members—Republicans in *Italics*:

Dist.

1. Owen Healy, Timothy Brennan, James P. Dupignac.
2. *Otto H. Coop*, Wilson Small, *John Hayes*.
3. B. W. Merrill, *Samuel B. H. Vance*, *James W. Farr*.
4. *Samuel P. Patterson*, James L. Miller, John F. Turner.
5. William H. Neilson, *Richard Warren*, *S. Weir Roosevelt*.
6. Peter H. Jackson, James M. Post, James M. McLean.
7. Richard L. Larrimore, *Horatio P. Allen*, William Hitchman.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECTED.

First Ward—John C. Bailey, Dem.; David Fox, Dem., to fill vacancy.
Fourth Ward—Jeremiah Driscoll, Dem.; Wm. Conway, Dem., to fill vacancy.
Fifth Ward—William H. Johnston, Rep. and Dem. Union.
Sixth Ward—James Campbell, Dem.
Seventh Ward—Thomas Shields, Dem.
Eighth Ward—Fred A. Seymour, Dem.
Ninth Ward—Robert D. Holmes, Dem., probably.
Tenth Ward—Wm. McCaffill, Dem.
Eleventh Ward—Cyrus Schoonmaker, Dem.
Twelfth Ward—Chas. Place, Dem. and Rep.; Benj. Moore, Dem., to fill vacancy.
Thirteenth Ward—Isaac L. Chadwick, Rep., probably.
Fourteenth Ward—Patrick Brennan, Dem.
Fifteenth Ward—James D. Oliver, Rep.
Sixteenth Ward—Henry V. Meade, Dem.
Seventeenth Ward—William Fisher, Rep., probably.
Eighteenth Ward—John H. Hayward, Dem., Union and Rep., probably.
Nineteenth Ward—Thomas McManus, Dem.
Twentieth Ward—Peter Trainor, Dem., to fill vacancy; Chas. E. Hatch, Dem., probably.
Twenty-first Ward—Benjamin B. Atterbury, Dem., probably.
Twenty-second Ward—Fred. H. Flagge, Dem.

The Duties of Liberal Christians to their Opinions—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

A large congregation assembled in All Souls' Church, corner Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to listen to a lecture on "The duties of Liberal Christians to their Opinions," by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, the pastor of the church. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of the Church of the Messiah, assisted in the preliminary services.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS selected the following passage as the basis of his lecture:

> "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great King against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man. Then, said I, Wisdom is better than strength; nevertheless, the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard.—Ecclesiastes ix., 14, 15 and 16.

The little city was the minority in the possession of the truth considerably in advance of the time, and the King was the majority ever besieging the position, which never yielded, because of its natural and common-sense strength. The young people of the Unitarian churches were sorely tried, as they, wherever they went or turned, could in no way avoid the majority; they were sneered at, pointed at, and met with charges against their faith. This was more so at the present time than a generation ago, when liberal Christianity or Unitarianism had just come out of the great controversy with the Trinitarians. The speaker then sketched the difference between the liberal Christians and orthodox sects. He said one grand difference was, that the orthodox sects took ground in favor of a thorough intellectual understanding of the theological theories and principles of the Gospel, as interpreted in their creeds, while liberal Christians or Unitarians do not believe that God's love was confined to any such narrow limits. Another difference was established by the fact that orthodox Christians, in introducing the history of the race, set up God as a being who had commenced a conflict with the first parents, from the results of whose weakness and simplicity of nature all their generations could have no relief but through the sacrifice of the innocent Son of God, this person being set up as equal with the Father. The liberal Christians, on the other hand, regarded God as a loving being—a mild, not a vindictive God. He verily believed that there were fifty thousand Unitarians in Trinitarian churches in this City, because they wished their children to be trained up with the multitude for the sake of social advantages, and such persons reasoned the propriety of their conduct by the fact that Unitarianism was so liberal that it did not object to its members associating with other sects. Such Unitarians had the truth in their hearts, but it was dead. They were without courage. There were many such liberal Christians in the days of Christ. If they would have the courage to identify themselves with their own churches they would increase the popularity of Unitarianism, and they would become the saviours of society without respect to class. He believed God had made America for the triumph of this purifying, exalting, liberal Christianity. They had but to believe that and triumph would be inevitable.

The Murder at Fort Schuyler.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County the case of The People *vs.* THOMAS FITZGERALD, indicted for the murder of ELLEN HICKS, was concluded yesterday. On the morning of the 2d of August last Miss HICKS was shot by the prisoner, and lived about three hours. The prisoner is a soldier, belonging to the First Regiment of United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, and in company with some five other persons, all of whom, with one exception, belonged to the same company, went to the house of ALEXANDER ELLIOT, in the town of Westchester, for the purpose of killing ELLIOT. ELLIOT escaped from the house, and although his arm had been broken during a fracas with some of the same party on the evening before the murder, he swam across the Westchester Creek. After the escape of ELLIOT, Miss HICKS, who, with her sister, was standing in the doorway of the house, was without any provocation from her, shot by FITZGERALD. After she was shot the party left, and were all the next morning arrested.

The trial was commenced on Monday, on which day six of the jurors were impaneled, and thirty talesmen were summoned for the next day. The panel was completed on Tuesday morning, and the trial occupied all that day, and the case was given to the Jury on Wednesday afternoon, about 4:30 o'clock. The Jury retired, and after an absence of about half an hour returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner's counsel then moved for thirty days to make out a bill of exceptions and a stay of proceedings. The motion for time to make out a bill of exceptions was granted, and the other part of the motion taken under advisement by the Court.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.—ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, PARKER PILLSBURY, EMMA HARDINGE, Col. CHARLES E. MOSS, of Missouri; Hon JAMES M. SCOVEL, President of the New-Jersey Senate, and FRANCES D. GAGE, will address the Equal Rights meeting at Cooper Institute, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. This meeting is the initiation of a series to be held throughout the State, to advocate and urge the extension of the elective franchise to woman. In view of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention, (voted by the people of our State by nearly one hundred thousand majority,) these meetings are of decided significance.

NEWSPAPER ENLARGEMENT.—The New-York *Examiner & Chronicle* appears this week considerably increased in size. It is now one of the largest and handsomest of our religious weeklies, and is edited with marked ability. A sermon or a lecture-room talk, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, will appear every fortnight in the *Examiner & Chronicle*, alternating with a sermon by SPURGEON.

A Perfect Sewing Machine.

"I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine. I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker Machine."—*Testimony of Mrs. A. M. Spooner, No. 36 Bond-st., Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.—Advertisement.*

Maximilian's Reason For Abdicating.

It now appears that Maximilian's real reason for abdicating is because he could not get that delicious dentifrice Sweitenia in Mexico, from the fact that it is bought up here as fast as manufactured. Price 75c. For sale everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Foreign Opinion.—Extracts from English testimonials giving evidence of the efficacy of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES:"

"I have derived greater benefit from the 'Troches' than from anything I ever tried."

BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
Primo Tenore of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for hoarseness."

W. RANDALL,
Oxford Music Hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."

CHARLES SLOMAN,
The English Improvisatore.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."

T. W. R. LEE,
Editor Loughborough *Monitor*.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat, when compelled to sing, though suffering from cold."

AINSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss LOUISA PYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of "THE TROCHES" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the TROCHES are invariably efficacious.

Appelles Painted Fruit

so naturally that the sparrows pecked at the canvas. Since, PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS as effectually deceives the humming-birds and the bees in the neighborhood of a hive or in a garden frequented by humming-birds, and its exquisite perfume attracts the bees and the birds.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve

is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hernia, Varicocele and General Deformities, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; silk elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MARSH.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this City have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, the finest goods are not exposed in the show-window. Just received, splendid holiday gifts, all retailed positively at low wholesale prices.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c., &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

The most carefully selected assortment of elegant Furs in this City, and at rates far below the "sensation prices" of the day, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A. Macmillan, sole Agent for NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES, No. 575 Broadway, New-York, wholesale and retail. Season tickets for Fifth-avenue Skating Park for sale here.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Kuth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Ladies' Furs.—A very choice selection of my own manufacture. BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts. N. B.—Furs altered, repaired and made over.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." (*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*) 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,

For Sale and To Rent.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst., N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine in BROOKLYN, No. 286 FULTON-ST., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine. 625 Broadway.

Spiegel Eisen.

Produced from the ore of Franklinite, or Crystallized Iron, wherever found, in which the combination of iron, manganese, &c., make that peculiar metal which is harder than the burglars' drill, is covered by the patent of Herring and Floyd, when used as a

PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS,

and no Bank Safe or Safe Deposit Vault is secure without it. "Steel Safes," "Chilled Iron Safes" and "Case Hardened Safes" have had *their* day; each have been robbed by burglars, and the best security now known against drilling is

SPIEGEL EISEN,

found only in our new Patent BANKERS' SAFES, which, when made of proper thickness, is the best resistant to a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that burglars are fully up to the times, and that, not only many Banks and Banking-houses are looking up their securities behind false protectors, but that it remains for a Banker to say how much security they will have—their safety depending entirely upon the price they pay. A cheap safe gives but little protection, and the best always proves in the end to be the cheapest.

Our new Patent Bankers' Safe combines all the well-known resistants to a burglar's tools, with the addition of the

SPIEGEL EISEN,

which is found only in the ore of Franklinite, and in but few other localities of the globe. Call and examine for yourselves.

THE MANHATTAN BANK,	THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
THE FIRST NATIONAL,	THE CENTRAL NATIONAL,
THE NINTH NATIONAL,	BROWN, BROS. & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,	FISK & HATCH,

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

and many other Banks and Bankers use it, and it is manufactured solely by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NO. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING & CO.,
CHICAGO.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NEW-ORLEANS.

MARRIED.

BOYD—MERCER.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. A. G. Mercer, D. D., uncle of the bride, CARLILE BOYD, Captain United States Army, to MARIA, second daughter of S. A. Mercer, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

COOPER—OSTRANDER.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., HENRY W. COOPER to MARGUERITE, daughter of Dr. F. W. Ostrander.

LITTLE—BUCKBEE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. C. A. Foss, Mr. JNO. T. LITTLE to Miss KATE A. BUCKBEE, all of this City. No cards.

MACY—STRANGE.—At Ingleside, Hastings, upon the Hudson, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. R. G. Peck, WM. H. MACY, Jr., to ANGELINA S., daughter of E. B. Strange.

MERRITT—VARICK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, WM. HARVEY MERRITT to ANNIE M., daughter of the late James Lawrence Varick, all of this City.

NOYES—GILMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, by Rev. Jas. O. Murray, DANIEL R. NOYES, Jr., to HELEN A., daughter of Winthrop S. Gilman, all of this City.

PARSONS—BRIANT.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. A. S. Twombley, CHARLEY R. PARSONS, of Brooklyn, to LIZZIE M., daughter of J. P. S. Briant, Esq., of Albany.

SANFORD—POWELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., J. FRANKLIN SANFORD to ANNIE C., daughter of the late Arthur G. Powell, all of this City.

WIGGINS—VANGESEN.—In English Neighborhood, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of Mrs. James Cronckright, by Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, D. D., JOHN R. WIGGINS to PENELOPE J. VANGESEN. No cards.

DIED.

AUBERY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, HARVEY F. AUBERY, Jr., aged 30 years.

The friends of the deceased, the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 94 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BANKS.—In Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, EMMA TURNER, wife of Robert Lenox Banks, formerly of this City.

CORLIES.—In Eatontown, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 3, GEO. A. CORLIES, in his 78th year. At the same time and place, EDNO CORLIES, aged 75 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., from Mr. Corlies' late residence. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHARLICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, FREDIE, eldest son of Oliver and Jane M. Charlick, of scarlet fever, aged 9 years and 1 month.

DENMAN.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of cholera morbus, ISAAC MARSH DENMAN, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Cross, corner of Park and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M. for Centre-st. depot.

DUSENBERRY.—At his residence, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, WILLIAM H. DUSENBERRY, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Friday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and relatives, also those of the family are invited to attend without further invitation. Cars of the New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st. Station at 9:30 A. M. The remains will be removed to White Plains for interment.

DODD.—At Livingston, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, of consumption, JOHN DODD, aged 30 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his mother, in Livingston, on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 4, CHARLES HAWLEY, son of Theodore and Susan Ann Frost, aged 22 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, DeKalb-av., second house from Marcy-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, Dec. 6, at 1½ o'clock.

FENDT.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, after a long sickness, ALWINA, wife of Charles Fendt, aged 39 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church on Friday morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely. The friends of the deceased and relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GIBBONS.—On Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his uncle, John Gibbons, No. 54 West 44th-st., JOHN J., son of the late Charles Gibbons, of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where there will be a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HISCOX.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 11 A. M., from congestion of the lungs, caused by inhaling coal gas from a defective heater, EMMA, aged 5¾ years, daughter of William H. and Emma Hiscox.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 622 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

NELSON.—On Monday, Dec. 3, Mrs. MARY E., widow of James Nelson, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at No. 5 Hammond-st., to-day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

PHAYRE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock midnight, Rev. JOHN PHAYRE, aged 76 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, at the 20th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

PUGHE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, of congestion of the brain, HUGH PUGHE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs., South Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia *Ledger* please copy.

PETERS.—At Tarrytown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, ISAAC CRUSE PETERS, aged 8 weeks, infant son of Ed. J. and Mary W. Peters, of the above place.

VAIL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, MARY, wife of William M. Vail, and daughter of the late Isaac Odell.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, ANN AUGUSTA, wife of Stephen A. Wood, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M., at the residence of her father, Mr. John Sprague, No. 20 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I. The relatives and friends of both families are invited to attend, without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—NEW Physiognomy, with 1,000 illustrations, $5, $8 or $10. It is a beautiful book. Æsop's Fables, People's pictorial edition, tinted paper, only $1. Illustrated Family Gymnasium, $1 75. How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to Do Business, in one volume, $2 25. The *Phrenological Journal* for 1867, only $2. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW JUVENILES.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
Illustrated by Gustave Dore.
1 vol., large 4to. Embellished with colored drawings. Fancy covers, 38 cents.
CINDERELLA;
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
Illustrated by Gustave Dore.
1 vol., large 4to. Embellished with colored drawings. Fancy covers, 38 cents.

These two popular nursery books have been illustrated by the inimitable artist, Gustave Dore, which will increase the favor in which they have always been held by the young folks. The illustrations are large-page drawings, exquisitely printed in beautiful colors, making two very choice books for children.

THE CHILDREN OF THE FRONTIER.
A STORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
1 vol. 12mo. With numerous illustrations. Cloth, gilt, $1 50.

This interesting story-book of life in the far West is full of entertaining sketches and exciting incidents. A book well adapted to amuse and instruct the young people during the Winter nights.

Either of the above sent by mail on the receipt of the price.

D. A. & Co.'s Holiday Catalogue of Juvenile Books now ready, and may be had gratuitously on application.

JUST OUT.
THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS.
A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.
By Surgeon GEORGE T. STEVENS.

This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.

No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.

Price in extra cloth	$3
Price in Turkey morocco, gilt	6

Agents wanted everywhere. The most liberal terms offered. No book in market offers as great encouragement to agents.

Address S. R. GRAY, Publisher,
No. 38 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK,
THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN,
Will be published on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, and will be for sale by all booksellers. Address all orders to the publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
THE GALAXY.
FOR DECEMBER 15.
CONTENTS:

1. ARCHIE LOVELL. By Mrs. EDWARDS. (Concluded.)
2. THE ENVIRONS OF BERLIN. By J. W. WALL.
3. NAPOLEON THE THIRD. By H. A. DELILLE.
4. SEEN ONCE. By JOHN WEISS.
5. THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES. By GEORGE A. POTTER.
6. AN OLD STORY. By F. W. H.
7. CHRISTMAS. By PHOEBE CARY.
8. THE CAPTAIN'S STORY. By the author of "Life in the Iron Mills."
9. FROM PIG TO PORK. By H. L. ALDEN.
10. THE CLAVERINGS. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. (With two Illustrations.)
11. THE WOMAN QUESTION. By EUGENE BENSON.
12. MACARONICS. By GEORGE WAKEMAN.
13. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

Containing:
"WOMAN IN THE ZOO."
LONDON PRICE OF NOVELS.
DORE'S DECADENCE.
EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

This number concludes the second volume of the GALAXY. The first two volumes, bound, may be obtained of the publishers at $3 each.

With the next number, the GALAXY will be enlarged sixteen pages, printed on new and large type, and provided with a new and beautiful illuminated cover.

In the next number will be commenced a powerful story, entitled

TRISTAN.
A STORY IN THREE PARTS.
By EDWARD SPENCER.

TRISTAN will be concluded in three numbers, and will be immediately followed by a new serial, entitled

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
By the author of "LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS," "MARGRET HOWTH," &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS,
By W. J. HENNESSY.

Mr. HENNESSY will also contribute to the next number of the GALAXY two characteristic drawings illustrative of a poem by CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.

The price of the GALAXY is $5 a year; six copies for $25.

Inasmuch as it is published twice as often as the monthlies, it is really the cheapest magazine in the country.

Specimen copies, 30 cents.

NOW READY.
ARCHIE LOVELL,
By Mrs. EDWARDS.
289 pp. Illustrated. Price $1.
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

CHOICE BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

1. ESSAYS ON ART. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, Late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 1 vol., 16mo; Red Cloth, gilt top, $1 75.

The Contents in part are:
Poetry and Prose in Art.
Japanese Art.
Sensational Art.
Thackeray in the Abbey.
The Albert Cross.
Thorwaldsen's Life and Works.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

"We have read these papers with profound interest, and feel sure that others will agree with us in the judgment that they are equal to, and in some respects excel the popular discourses of Mr. Ruskin on the same topic."—*Albany Journal.*

2. BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. (1790–1826.) From the collection of Dr. LUDWIG NOHL. Also his Letters to the Archduke Rudolph, Cardinal Archbishop of Olmutz, K. W., from the collection of Dr. LUDWIG RITTER VON KOCHEL. Translated by Lady WALLACE. With a portrait and fac-simile. In 2 vols., 16mo. $3 50.

"An exceedingly valuable collection."—*Home Journal.*
"The letters of great persons form, sometimes, the pleasantest biographies."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
"The publishers have issued the work in the elaborate style that has made their names dear on title-pages, to all true lovers of books."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

3. THE POEMS OF ALFRED B. STREET. First collected edition. In two vols., 16mo. $3.

"His poetical works are deserving of a library shape for the permanence which is reasonably expected of them as among the best of their kind."—*Boston Post.*

LATELY PUBLISHED:

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE	$1 25
SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE	2 00
ALICE CARY'S POEMS. Illustrated	4 50
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 8 vols.	18 00
SWINBURNE'S CHASTELARD	1 50
TUCKERMAN'S CRITERION	2 00
BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY	2 00
THE PILGRIM'S WALLET	2 00
MOZART'S LETTERS. 2 vols.	3 50
PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE	2 00
THAT GOOD OLD TIME	1 50
THE ARABIAN KNIGHTS	2 00
CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND	4 00
THE KING'S RING	1 25

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

All enterprising booksellers have these books.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:
CONSERVATIVE SURGERY,
AS EXHIBITED IN REMEDYING SOME OF THE MECHANICAL CAUSES THAT OPERATE INJURIOUSLY
BOTH IN
HEALTH AND DISEASE.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
By HENRY G. DAVIS, M. D.,
Member of the American Medical Association, &c., &c.
1 vol., 8vo. Beautifully printed on tinted paper. Cloth, price $3.

This work embraces the author's discoveries in this department of surgery up to the present time, and is of an intensely practical character. In the province of mechanical surgery Dr. Davis has justly acquired a high reputation. This mode of treating joint diseases and deformities has become the established method both in this country and in Europe, consequently the profession will be prepared to appreciate his more recent discoveries. It is illustrated with numerous fine wood-cuts.

D. A. & Co. have lately published,

MIND IN NATURE; OR THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND THE MODE OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMALS. By HENRY JAMES CLARK, Adjunct Professor of Zoology in Harvard University. With over 200 Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $4.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN. Designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science as applied to the Functions of the Human Body. By AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $4 50.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. Illustrated by CHAS. KEENE. 1 vol., small 4to. Handsomely printed on green tinted paper. Cloth, gilt, $5.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS, AND THE CAUSES OF THEIR MOTIONS AND THEIR LIGHT. By JACOB ENNIS. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2 25.

THE MINOR PROPHETS, with Critical Notes by Rev. HENRY COWLES. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2 25.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. New Edition, with much original matter added. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $6.

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

D. A. & CO.'S Holiday Catalogue of Presents now ready, and may be had gratuitously on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY
DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

Dr. J. H. Schenck:

SIR: I consider it my duty to express to you my gratitude for the cure which your valuable medicines, viz.: the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, have effected in my wife's case. From the beginning of the year 1861 my wife had a most distressing cough, during which time she had been under the care of two physicians. However, in November, 1865, she grew worse, and was confined to her bed, and the physicians gave up all hopes of her ever getting well, as every medicine used afforded no ease. At that time I was assured by her physician that she was in the last stage of consumption, and beyond the reach of medical skill, and therefore could not live much longer. His last advice was for her to go South, which she intended to do, but I am happy to say, before she could get ready for the voyage, had the good fortune to hear of your valuable medicines, and she at once called upon you and had an examination through your well-known Respirometer, the result being a promise on your part to cure her. So by the faithful use of your valuable medicines she soon recovered good health, and I am happy to state, and say, that she is now perfectly well. I attribute it all to your valuable medicine, and I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks. My only anxiety now is to make her experience known to others, so that the virtue of your medicines may be more fully known. I give you full privilege to publish this.

Most respectfully,
LOUIS H. VOGEL,
Chief Steward of Steamship *Saratoga*,
Pier No. 21, foot of Fulton-st., N. R.
Residence No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

A CARD.
AMERICAN PRINTING FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAKER & GODWIN respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have now ready specimens of Ornamental Printing, which they intend to exhibit at the Great French Exposition. Previous to shipping the Frame they would be pleased to have all interested call at Mr. HOOPER'S STORE, No. 122 NASSAU-ST., and see the specimens, which were not "got up expressly for the occasion," but have been selected from a multitude of others, executed in their every-day business.

☞ The Specimens of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c., are to be shown in a case, (standing under the large frame) to be made in Paris.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Tribune Buildings, Printing-House-square.

GRAND FAIR
AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.

Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.

Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.

Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant *coup d'œil*. Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.

Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.

Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.

The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday editions, price, $[illegible] per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK! LOOK!
LOOK! LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!

"ON THE BORDER,"

A Splendid Story by EDMUND KIRKE, is ready TO-DAY in the Great Story and Sketch Paper, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

EDMUND KIRKE,

Author of "AMONG THE PINES," commences a Splendid Story in the NEW YORK WEEKLY, ready to-day, entitled "ON THE BORDER."

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

(The Great Story and Sketch Paper,) is ready to-day, containing the first chapters of the Great Story, "ON THE BORDER," by "EDMUND KIRKE," author of "Among the Pines," "Down in Tennessee," "My Southern Friend," "Our Visit to Richmond."

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

Is for sale by every News Agent.

MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.
HADLEY'S COOPER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH CHINA
SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPES.

Dinner Sets, 130 Ps.	$30 00	Tea Plates, ⅌ doz.	$1 50
Tea Sets, 44 Ps.	6 50	Cups and Saucers, ⅌ doz.	2 25
Dinner Plates, ⅌ doz.	2 00	Butter Dishes	1 00
Breakfast Plates, ⅌ doz.	1 75	Fruit Dishes	70

A large variety of
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DINNER, TEA, TOILET AND COLOGNE SETS.
MANTEL VASES, PUNCH BOWLS, &c., &c.
Silver Plated Ware, first quality, beautiful designs.
Parisian White Stone Ware always on hand. Cut and Pressed Glassware, handsomest manufactured. House Furnishing Goods in Wood and Metal Ware.
HADLEY'S CHINA HALLS.
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block.
No connection with corner store.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

WHITE & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AT THE Cooper Institute SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. For particulars see advertisement under head of "Lectures."

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTEND!

The greatest bargains in French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Fancy Vases, Toilet Sets, &c., &c., ever offered in New-York.

French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$2 50
French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50
French China Tea Sets, colored and gilt, 44 pieces	15 00
French China Dinner Sets, 139 pieces	38 00

The above are all of the
BEST QUALITY,
BEST QUALITY,
and are by
ALL ODDS!
ALL ODDS!!
THE CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
Also an immense choice in
SILVER PLATED WARE,
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.
Goods for the country carefully packed at a moderate charge.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The sixty-first annual meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Fifth-av. Hotel, on
FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1866, AT 7½ P. M.
Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

The Society, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the sixty-first anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at Irving Hall, on
SATURDAY, DEC. 22, AT 5 O'CLOCK.
Addresses may be expected from eminent speakers, and an occasion of unusual interest is anticipated.
Tickets may be had of any member of the board of officers.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
L. B. WYMAN, No. 36 Burling-slip.
J. H. CHOATE, No. 49 Wall-st.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 37 Broadway.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, No. 67 Gold-st.
Col. WM. BORDEN, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.
Col. FRANK E. HOWE, No. 194 Broadway.
CHARLES E. SMITH, No. 81 Worth-st.
SAMUEL N. STEBBINS, No. 155 Broadway.
E. D. MORGAN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary, No. 80 Wall-st.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS of the Lungs, Piles, Female Complaints and Diseases of Children, specifically treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, No. 30 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPtured. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK! LOOK
LOOK! LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!

"ON THE BORDER,"

A Splendid Story by EDMUND KIRKE, is ready TO-DAY in the Great Story and Sketch Paper, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

EDMUND KIRKE,

Author of "AMONG THE PINES," commences a Splendid Story in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, ready to-day, entitled "ON THE BORDER."

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

(The Great Story and Sketch Paper,) is ready to-day, containing the first chapters of the Great Story, "ON THE BORDER," by "EDMUND KIRKE," author of "Among the Pines," "Down in Tennessee," "My Southern Friend," "Our Visit to Richmond."

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

Is for sale by every News Agent.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

ME-WON-I-TOC—A NEW NOVEL, BY SOLON ROBINSON, Agricultural Editor of the *Tribune*, ready to-day in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. For sale by newsmen. Price by mail, $2 per annum.

DYSPEPSIA
RHEUMATISM,
SWOLLEN GLANDS,
SCROFULA,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.
All cured by taking baths of mineral waters possessing certain chemical properties. Use STRUMATIC SALTS prepared for bathing purposes from the Mineral Springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The chemical properties of those salts make them specifics for the cure of the above-named diseases. No more swallowing of drugs and quacks. Use Strumatic Mineral Baths! For sale at every respectable drug-store.

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
No. 38 East 14th-st., Union-square,
MAUFACTURING JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
Our stock embraces the latest designs, together with many novelties of rare excellence and merit.
DIAMOND JEWELRY
of the first quality, mounted in new and tasteful styles.
WATCHES,
imported from the best European manufacturers.
SILVER WARE.
Dinner and Tea Services of new and original designs, and testimonials for presentation, made in the highest style of artistic finish.
Particular attention is given to insure beauty of design and elegance of workmanship in the manufacture of our goods.
C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
No. 38 East 14th-st., Union Square, New-York.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.

Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. In New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
AND STATUARY,
AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIABETES—DROPSY—DECAY OF THE KIDNEYS.—Several prominent men have recently died of these direful diseases. Our obstinate physicians could not cure them. Nature's Sovereign Remedies from plants supply a positive cure for all these kidney diseases. Explanatory circulars one stamp. Advice gratis. Address WM. B. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

A FULL AND COMPLETE FILE OF the New-York Daily *Herald*, handsomely bound and in good order, from 1841 to date. Inquire of OSCAR MAHER, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK
Will remove to
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,
On or about Dec. 6.

BANKERS' AND DEALERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,
which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER

Upon the Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.
GEORGE L. BECKER,
President and Land Commissioner.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:
Wm. T. Andrews, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., New-York.
James H. Beal, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
Wm. T. Blodgett, Esq., New-York.
T. Hall Faile, Esq., New-York.
Dudley S. Gregory, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
George Griswold, Esq., New-York.
Stephen Hyatt, Esq., New-York.
Wm. S. Jenkins, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., Boston.
Wm. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
Moses Taylor, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
Jonathan Thorne, Esq., New-York.
R. Sands Tucker, Esq., New-York.
John E. Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. Webb, Esq., New-York.
Saml. Willets, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Jas. M. Beebe & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Clark, Adams & Clark, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston.
Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. Hoyt Brothers, New-York.
Messrs. Bussing, Crocker & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, New-York.
Messrs. Wm. F. Weld & Co., Boston.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
DEC. 3, 1866.
Schedules of (30) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 13th day of December, inclusive. By order of
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, in the town of Cumberland, Md., on the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 15, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

BATH AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY (KY.) BONDS.—Holders of these bonds who should wish to join in the suit just commenced against these corporations, or who should desire to sell their bonds, are requested to report to H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York City, at the earliest practicable moment.

$100,000 TO BE INVESTED FOR the benefit of minor children, on bond and mortgage on New-York or Brooklyn property, for five or ten years, in sums of $20,000 and upward, (store property preferred.) Apply to or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

$35,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND mortgage, on first-class manufacturing property in Brooklyn, with double the amount. Address M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR ONE YEAR. A COMmission of $1,000 will be paid. Whole amount secured on rents of real estate. Address F. L., Box No. 163 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHWEST Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. DUE SEPT. 15, 1886. INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM. PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$1,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$3,300,000

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.

When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at	10,030,000
Showing a total value of	$22,030,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of	$7,250,000

Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company. For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¼	109	June, 7-30	105⅞	105¾
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	July, 7-30	105⅞	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅜	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅜	108⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	106¾	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	107¼	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114¾
5-20 " new, '65	108⅞	109	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	113⅞
10-40 Registered	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅝	112
10-40 Coupon	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
Gold	138⅞	139	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110⅝
August, 7-30	105⅞	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

CITY OF MAYSVILLE, KY., 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
City of Covington, Ky., 6 per cent. bonds.
City of Steubenville, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds.
Wanted by W. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK LOW; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of MONDAY, 10th December inst.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on one of the best lead mines in Missouri, four hours from St. Louis; ten per cent. per annum and an interest in the yield of the mines will be given; mines have been opened and proved. Address, with name and address, MINER, Box No. 6,060 New-York Post-office.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates by
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
F. HAVEN, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
F. H. TOWS, Trustee.
DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated Nov. 20, 1866, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.
Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, No. 89 Maiden-lane, on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified and stamped.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
SHERIDAN WAIT,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.
The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.
A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.
The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.
The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.
By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
Proposals sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 17th inst., for supplying the institutions under their charge with fresh Beef and Mutton for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867, either party under the contract reserving the right to terminate the same on giving thirty days' notice. All information as to the quantity, quality, cuts and mode of delivery will be furnished on application at their office.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 17th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the direction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES L. MILLER,
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC,
Committee on Supplies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
A limited space being assigned to the United States in this great medium of continental advertising, a scale of charges and all other information can be obtained on immediate application to the undersigned, agent of the Concessionaire.
Over five millions of copies have already been subscribed for by continental booksellers, and as all cards, circulars, &c., are prohibited by the Imperial Commission, the official catalogue offers to American manufacturers and the public an unequaled and exclusive medium of continental advertising.
CHARLES L. LAWRENCE,
Care Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
No more toothache after using PIETON'S Great Toothache Remedy.
It never fails to cure it instantly. Give it a trial.
Price 50 cents per bottle,
to be had at No. 6 Clinton-place, and all drug-stores in the United States.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. O. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

"THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL," Nos. 138 AND 140 WEST 28TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.
AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE hospital on Dec. 9 next, for three Directors in Class No. 1, to serve for four years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Messrs. Lewis May, Wm. Seligman and Samuel A. Lewis; also, for one Director, in Class No. 4, to serve for three years, from Jan. 16 next, in place of Mr. Henry Gitterman, (elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. N. K. Rosenfield,) and also for one Director in Class No. 2, to serve for one year, from Jan. 16 next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. J. Spiegelberg, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

BARGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, well fitted for freight and passengers, will be sold with or without furniture. Inquire on board, foot of Warren-st., every day except Tuesdays and Fridays.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 56TH, 57TH, 111TH AND 112TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building:
4TH-AV.—Eight lots west side, comprising entire front between 111th and 112th sts.; corners 25.4x80 feet; inside lots 25.2x80 feet.
EAST 56TH-ST.—Nine lots north side, 75 feet east Madison-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 57TH-ST.—Nine lots south side, directly in the rear of the above, each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
WEST 56TH-ST.—Four lots north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet.
WEST 57TH-ST.—Seven gores south side, 250 feet west of 9th-av.
EAST 111TH-ST.—Three lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.
EAST 112TH-ST.—One lot south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100 feet 10 inches.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, TROTTING MARE, HARNESS, WAGON, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable, No. 69 West 18th-st.: An elegant span of bay horses, six years old, perfectly sound and kind, and fast travelers. Also, a fine trotting mare, five years old, perfectly sound and kind; can beat three minutes. Also, an elegant four-seat wagon, harness, double and single.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
CONTINUATION SALE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Liberty-st., an elegant assortment of Fancy Goods,
BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN AND BISQUET FIGURES AND GROUPS.
An invoice of serpentine marble vases, card receivers, tobacco jars, fancy boxes, &c.
Goods now on exhibition at No. 62 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, PARIANS, &c.
Continuation sale THIS DAY by EDWARD SCHENCK, at 11 A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. Sale positive.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 67TH, 74TH, 75TH, 97TH, 112TH, 113TH AND 120TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
MADISON-AV., 74TH AND 75TH STS.—12 lots, comprising entire front on avenue, and 2 lots on each street.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 112th-st.—25.2½x80 feet.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 113th-st.—1 lot, each 25.2½x40 feet.
4TH-AV., northwest corner 97th-st.—4 lots, each 25.2½x80 feet.
67TH-ST.—3 lots south side, 150 feet east 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
97TH-ST.—19 lots north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
112TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
113TH-ST.—8 lots north side, 80 feet west 4th-av., each 25x100.10.
120TH-ST.—15 lots north side, 150 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.10.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years, at 7 per cent., at option of the buyer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence corner 10th-av. and 158th-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, comprising velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved mahogany suite covered in hair-cloth, gilt frame pier mirror, with marble slab and brackets; superb carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, made by Theodore Marschall, of New-York; gas fixtures, window shades, mahogany marble-top centre-tables, &c.
BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled cottage suite, mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands and commodes.
DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension dining table, mahogany marble-top sideboard, lounges in damask, rockers in hair-cloth, together with oil-cloth, stair carpets and stair rods, mahogany marble-top hall-rack, China, crockery, glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, &c.
Hudson River cars leave 30th-st. depot at 7 and 8½ A. M., passengers getting out at 152d-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 100 valuable lots in the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Wards, Brooklyn, some of which are fronting and near Prospect Park, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 100 lots, situate on Gates-av., Quincy-st. and Lewis-av., also Bedford-av. and Kosciusko-st., Marion and Monroe sts., near Tompkins-av., Park-av. and Houston-st., Floyd-st., near Throop-av., 7th-av. and Degraw-st., Sackett-st. and 4th-av., 10th-av., 9th and 10th sts., 8th-av. and 14th-st., 9th-av., and Braxton-st. This sale offers rare opportunities for investment or speculation. For maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE—Pianos, mirrors, book-cases, parlor suites, centre and extension tables, buffets, marble-top chamber sets, hair-mattresses, feather beds, china, bronzes, vases, fancy goods and gas chandeliers, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 M., one good coach, buggy wagon and horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT FOUR-IN-HAND PHAETON, lined with silk, Prince's metal mounted, English make, in good order.
TWO ELEGANT DOUBLE HARNESSES, Prince's metal mounted, English make, in good order, to match the above.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 6 and 7, at 5 o'clock.
COINS AND MEDALS—Being the collection of Colin Lightbody, Esq., comprising a great variety of choice, scarce and valuable American coins, medals, &c., in gold, silver and copper, including many of extreme rarity.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, DEC. 6,) AT 12 o'clock, within the store,
500 kegs Almena Grapes.
1,142 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *A. A. Drebert*.
640 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Ludmuller*.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF valuable blooded horses, phaetons, carriages, wagons, &c., &c., by MINER & SOMERVILLE, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, at Union-place Stables, No. 62 East 14th-st., near 4th-av. Catalogues ready this morning.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE furniture, carpets, parlor and bedroom suites, mirrors, &c., by MINER & SOMERVILLE, FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, NO. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The Canvassers of Election for the following Election Districts have failed to file in this office, as by law provided, the returns of the election for charter and other officers, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls, viz.:
Fourth District of First Ward.
Eighth District of Fifth Ward.
Fourth District of Eighth Ward.
Seventh District of Eighth Ward.
Second District of Tenth Ward.
Fifth District of Tenth Ward.
Sixth District of Eleventh Ward.
Fourth District of Telfth Ward.
Sixth District of Thirteenth Ward.
First District of Fourteenth Ward.
Fourth District of Sixteenth Ward.
Thirteenth District of Sixteenth Ward.
Second District of Nineteenth Ward.
Seventh District of Nineteenth Ward.
Sixteenth District of Nineteenth Ward.
Fifteenth District of Twentieth Ward.
Third District of Twenty-second Ward.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk Common Council.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
ALL PERSONS POSSESSING IMPORTANT information regarding the recent fire upon ferry-boat *Idaho*, running upon the East River, between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are requested to attend an investigation into the cause of said disaster, to be held at this office, at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 7th inst.
ED. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE JEROME SKIRT

AT GAYNOR'S,

The latest and acknowledged to be the most elegant introduced this season; we have them in all colors with the

HORSE-SHOE

on each.

We are now making, under the supervision of our

HEAD ARTIST,

A very beautiful blue silk with horse-shoe of white silk velvet; it is ordered by and made expressly for one of our most distinguished customers, and will be shown in our

SHOW WINDOW,

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.; we will also open on the same date fourteen cases of French corsets just received per

VILLE DE PARIS.

He will sell the trade on

LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CLOAKS, FURS.
A most elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS AND CIRCULARS, in Velvet and Cloth, which CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Also an unusually fine lot of MAGNIFICENT FURS, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, just opened by JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway.
GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
consisting of
VELVET BASQUES, SACQUES and CIRCULARS, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, VELVET, BEAVER, ESQUIMAUX and A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings. No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.
N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW CORSET and skirt store, No. 824 Broadway, cor. of 12th-st., BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
New and elegant French styles at very reasonable prices. No. 824 Broadway, cor. of 12th-st., and No. 765, between 8th and 9th sts.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ALbums, writing-desks, portfolios, work-boxes, glove-boxes, pocket-books, and dolls of every description, at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who can influence a large trade in dry goods, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THOCKMORTON, 71 and 73 Worth-st.

GRAHAM'S LINEN WAREHOUSE, CLINton Hall, Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute. Linen's and housekeeping dry goods from the manufacturers, retailed at wholesale price.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON SUNDAY, Dec. 2, from DUNLAP & CO., No. 589 Broadway, about $2,000 worth of LADIES' FINE FURS, consisting of 24 mink collars, 27 mink Eugenio collars, and 5 Hudson Bay sable collars, all made from two skins each, and of fine qualities. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the whole, or in like proportion for any amount recovered.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A DRAFT DRAWN BY the Western National Bank of Philadelphia upon the Gallatin National Bank of New-York, dated Oct. 27, 1866, No. 191, for $186 92, in favor of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating or paying said draft, payment having been stopped.
F. BAYLE.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, DEC. 4, ON THE train leaving White Plains 4:30 P. M., arriving at 26th-st. station at 6 P. M., a FUR TIPPET. By returning it to the baggage master, 26th-st. and Madison-av., or to C. B. RIKER, New-York Building Block Company, No. 24 Vesey-st., you will receive the above reward.

FURNITURE.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOV. 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid and "American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIARIES FOR 1867—ALL SIZES AND styles; daily journals, expense books, blank books, paper, fancy and staple stationery at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers,
Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—TO WAIT UPON AN INVALID LADY.—A young girl, but a short time resident in this country, desires a position as above; is of a kind and amiable disposition; or would accept of any position offering, for which she would endeavor to please. Call at No. 327 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and dress ladies' hair; can take charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived with the best of gentlemen's families at home. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; would do part of the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at, or address, Baltic-st., eighth house from 5th-av., south side of the street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and all kinds of preserves; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as nurse, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; perfectly understands French fluting; has long and unexceptionable references. Can be seen for a few days at No. 57 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soups and all family cooking; also making butter; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as competent nurse, or would do sewing and chamberwork. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 328 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, ONE AS EXCELlent cook, the other to do up-stairs work; the lady is going to Europe, and gives them first-class reference for four years in the City; would go together or separate; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS competent person as waitress or chamber work and plain sewing in a private family; can be well recommended. Inquire of Mrs. Whitfield, in the basement, No. 205 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly, soups, meats, game and pastry; all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands boning and larding; can make all kinds of deserts, and get up dinners in good style; best reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress, or chambermaid and fine sewer; the best of reference can be given; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 222 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a woman who has one child, two months old, and who can give the most unexceptionable references. Call at No. 25 5th-ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl to travel with a lady or take care of an invalid. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German girl as seamstress and to take care of children, or to do chamberwork; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 144 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress; has no objection to the country; or would do general housework for a small family in the City. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 48 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Has ten years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at Mr. JACKSON'S, under the 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or housework in a private family. To be seen at No. 69 6th-av., till suited.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman would take a child to nurse at her own house, as she has no children of her own. Any letters sent to F. H., 87 West 28th-st., rear house, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as laundress; she has lived with the best of families, and understands her business; the best of City references given. Call at or address No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do light chamberwork; no objection to taking care of children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring a situation for a very competent American girl to take the entire charge of an infant. No. 34 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as first-class cook; fully competent in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 23 University-place, near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, childless widow as seamstress, and for light housework, in a respectable family. Inquire, between 10 and 12 M., to-day, at No. 47 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and chambermaid: satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at No. 292 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; best of City reference. She can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUation to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as child's nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Apply at 64 West 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as a chambermaid and would assist in the waiting. Apply at No. 23 University-place.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-CLASS Employment Office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help. German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City, or country.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, and pious, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Christian family, to assist in housekeeping and sewing, a companion to a lady, or take care of a child. Can address M. L., for two days, No. 155 Wooster-st., near Houston-st. Good references.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY would like to engage with a private family who would find her services useful; would be willing to assist in sewing or attending children. Apply at No. 852 Broadway, in store.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, tidy, capable, and with best of recommendations, also good German help, can be suited promptly at the large National Employment House of first-class female help, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WET NURSES OBTAINED—DAILY, UNtil 4 P. M.; male and female nurses at short notice, at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address K. A., No. 1,172 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or genteel boarding-house, by a capable man, that understands his business; good references given. Address M. McCANN, No. 950 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable single man; can procure the very best of City testimonials from last employers. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACtive young man, as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; willing to work; best of references. Call at or address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man without encumbrance; Protestant; second to none in the care and management of horses and equipments; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 108 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man, who can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Call on R. C., No. 122 East 19th-st., private stable, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as cook; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 200 West 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands gardening; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 5?? *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; best of City references; country preferred. Address C. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a Scotchman; single; can milk; can take care of a gentleman's place; has first-rate references, and will work for $20 per month for the Winter. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 61 Nassau-st., Office 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; would be willing and useful to his employer; good references given. Address J. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; fully understands his business. Can be seen at No. 58 Water-st., by calling, or addressing T. C., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has fifteen years' experience in the business; has the best of City reference. Address RICHARD B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SOBER PROtestant man, the position of watchman, or yardman; good reference. Address T. H. Y., 332 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener; best of reference. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TRAVEL WITH two specialties in the dry goods and clothing trade; those, and only those, who are conversant with the work of traveling salesmen, can produce the most satisfactory references, and evidence of a trade which they can influence, may address, with the name of the parties last engaged with, stating salaries expected and the location of their trade, Box No. 5,580 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS NURSE AND seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, to go a short distance in the country; must be Protestants, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 42 East 11th-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT NURSE FOR AN infant, &c., one operating a sewing-machine preferred, to go a short distance in the country; American or German preferred; an excellent home and fair wages. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., Thursday morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; ONE WHO understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; references required. Apply at No. 52 West 39th-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, two salesmen who can influence a first-class trade; those having an acquaintance with dry-goods merchants preferred. Address Box No. 4,879 Post-office.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS SEWING girls; none need apply at 6 West 11th-st. if not such.

GIRLS WANTING GOOD SITUATIONS for the Winter, as servants in respectable private families, boarding-houses and hotels, can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole executor of the last will and testament of HUGH McCABE, deceased, BERNARD M. McCABE, CATHERINE McCABE, ELIZABETH RILEY, HUGH McCABE, individually, and VICTOR P. RICHARD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 282 Grand-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[50-cent U. S. Int Rev. Stamp, canceled.] n8—law6wTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the state of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.
Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
A8-la—6m

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

LADIES WHO NEED SPECIAL MEDICAL treatment should consult Dr. HARRISON. His Female Monthly Regulator, a never failing remedy, sent everywhere; price $5. Office, No. 62 6th-av. N. B.—Board, with private rooms, for the afflicted.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. HARRISON, NO. 62 6TH-AV., CURES the worst private diseases immediately, without mercury. Consultation at all hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europ
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agen s in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Dec. 5
HECLA..........Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.

The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 12
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.... 95 | Steerage to London..... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $50 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.

These steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.

MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamer COLUMBIA will be held over for a trip, and passengers and freight will be forwarded by the elegant screw steamship

MISSISSIPPI, 2,000 tons burden,
Capt. GEORGE SUMNER,
to leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Passenger accommodations very elegant, and not excelled. For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Browling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 31 | MONDAY..........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.

Steamship EUTAW is now receiving freight at Pier No. 18 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, calling at Havana.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE FLORIDA ports, and the South and Southwest. Regular U. S. Mail Line.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.—The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on board. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS — BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

FREIGHT

received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.

For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passengers, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEN. GRANT will follow Dec. 15.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock,
FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Speakers: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury, Frances D. Gage, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Olympia Brown, Bessie Bisher, Charles Lenox Remond, Emma Hardinge, Susan B. Anthony, and others.

Admission to the day session, free; to evening sessions, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the American News Company, Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller's, Broadway; McFarland's, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., and at the door.

Working women, who will call for them, will be supplied with complimentary tickets at the rooms of the "Working Women's Protective Union," 80 White-st.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—THE members of the Swiss Benevolent Society are requested to attend their general annual meeting on SATURDAY, the 8th of December at 4½ o'clock P. M., at Mr. Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. Subscription lists for the dinner, to take place at the same locality and the same day, at 6 o'clock P. M., are open at Mr. Delmonico's, in Chambers-st., and corner of William and Beaver sts., and at the President's, Mr. S. Zollinger, No. 29 Dey-st. By order of the Committee.
ALFRED MERIAN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MEETING for December will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
800 FOR SALE, 100 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES,
1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELLS.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

HORSE BLANKETS

Retailed at wholesale prices.
R. CAMPBELL,
No. 50 4th-av.
Fine Harness, Saddles, &c.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M.—LETTER FOR OUR FRIEND AT proper Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day Schoo to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars, Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PUREST PARISIAN ACCENT.—Lessons in schools, classes, or to private pupils, by a French lady, eleve de la Maison Imperiale de la Legion d'Honneur, Paris, and actually a teacher in several of the best boarding schools in New-York. Apply at No. 47 West 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 56th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss L. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A few more pupils in French and music. Address Miss B. COLLIER, Box No. 147 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN teaching in one of the highest families in the States desires a re-engagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental;) or would, in addition, take entire charge of household matters in a small family of unexceptionable respectability; is efficient and faithful. The advertiser will treat every answer, giving real name and residence or place of business, as confidential, and will reply, but will notice no others. Address EXCELL, Box No. 151 Times Office.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE wishes to devote a couple of hours daily to thorough instruction in English branches and mathematics. Address G. V. M., No. 212 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY FROM BOSTON, OF education and culture, desires a position in a family as teacher or companion; highest reference. Address No. 107 East 15th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN young ladies (sisters) in a French family. Object, conversation. Address DR. H. CARLOS, No. 13 West 26th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE—Furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without breakfast; also, a large room suitable for two gentlemen. Address Box No. 3,231 New-York Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, handsomely furnished, on the second floor, with board for four persons; location between 8th and 27th streets, and 4th and 6th avs.; price must be moderate; reference. Address, for two days, A. H., Station D.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with full or partial board, at No. 28 North Washington-square; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife, a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT HALL BEDroom, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster Coun y, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.

No. — West 32d-st., full size modern first-class house, brown stone. $400 per month.

No. — East 21st-st., on Gramercy Park; desirable house, elegantly furnished.

No. — West 23d-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; elegant first-class brown stone house.

No. — East 17th-st., an elegant establishment, conservatoire library, stable, port cochere, etc., house 60 feet front. $750 per month.

Also one in 9th-st., Amity, 12th and 35th sts., Washington-place. For permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—UNTIL the 1st of May or longer, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on Mansion Square; said house contains four large rooms on the first floor, including kitchen, five on the second floor and three in the attic. For further particulars inquire of W. B. LENT, at Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway, or by letter of GEO. B. LENT, on the premises.

TO LET—ON 83D-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., FLOORS containing six rooms, with gas, marble mantels, croton, &c. Rent $20 to $22. Also, first floor in No. 155 East 46th-st. Rent $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO. 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also choice desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT NO. 117 BROADway, extends through, and being first story on Trinity-place; immediate possession given. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at No. 107 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN have a well-furnished, first-class cottage in the country, for three months, on very easy terms, by addressing, with reference, Box No. 6,136 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near the Hoffman House.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FROM FOUR to twenty acres, for gardening; must have a house on it; must be cheap; not further than thirty miles from the City, with direct communication with New-York. Address CASH, J. M. T., for one month, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE FROM FEB. 1, a small unfurnished house within one hour's ride of the City, near station. Address H., Box No. 6,005 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood, rooms for two gentlemen, without board. Address Box No. 159 Post-office, stating location and price.

DESK ROOM WANTED—BY A BROKER. Address B. T. M., Box No. 102 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will b received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officer of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, le ing New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate adjoining the Morris Canal, on the south side of Orange-st., 250 feet on Orange-st., 250 feet on First-st., now occupied by Calvin Crowell as a coal-yard.

Also, four acres and twenty hundredths of an acre, situated on Third-st., on the north side of Orange-st., distant about 400 feet from Orange-st.

The above property will be sold low and on very accommodating terms to close the estate of Elias Tomkins, deceased. If desired a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Inquire of JOSEPH WARD, Executor, CALVIN CROWELL, on the premises, or L. D. TOMKINS, Orange.

BREWERY FOR SALE, LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

An old established brewery doing a good business, and lately fitted up in perfect order to brew by steam, and is capable of brewing 100 barrels per day, with casks, &c., all in perfect order, will be sold on the 19th day of December next at auction, if not sold before at private sale. Address Box No. 188 Post-office, Alexandria, Va.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Mulford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 39, 37, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE WITH TWO LOTS of ground and stable attached, on the corner of First-place and Court-st., Brooklyn; the house is brown stone, contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. It will be sold at a bargain as the owner is going to Europe.

ALSO

Five brick houses on 8th-st., Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs., near the new Prospect Park; the owner is very desirous of selling, as he is closing up his business previous to going to Europe. For further particulars apply to ALLIN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or of S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situated in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements; commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Farm, 268 acres land, $26,000; house and 4½ acres land, Huguenot Station, $8,500; house and lot, Factoryville, $3,200. The above places are beautifully located, and of easy access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 6 PINE-ST.—West 43d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $15,000; 24 h-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, $30,000; East 78th-st., three-story high-stoop brick, $6,500; 128th-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone, $9,000.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CORNER LOCATION for country store at Eltingville, Staten Island. One of the best openings for an active business man out of New-York. Also, lots ¼ to ½ acre each; location near depot; ground high; neighborhood first-class. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ABOUT 200 acres, between Plainfield and Rahway, N. J.; healthy locality and pleasant situation; good house, very superior barn, &c.; apple and pear orchard; will be sold low if application is made soon. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 32d-st., 8th and 9th avs., $18,000; high-stoop brown-stone house, West 33d-st., $24,000; English basement house with stable, East 10th-st., $20,000. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON BROOKLYN Heights, furnished throughout and ready for occupancy, a three-story, high basement and attic brick dwelling, with gas and bath; will be sold, including furniture, for $15,000, and immediate possession given. Apply to P. P. VAN ZANDT, 146 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-st., Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, buy, sell, lease and exchange real estate, both in city and country. Some very desirable estates now offered at private sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUAble stocked farm of 960 acres, in Iroquois County, Illinois. Good house, stables, sheds. Price, $15,000 (including stock.) Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 23 Nassau-st., 11 to 3 o'clock.

A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale cheap, five minutes' walk from Central Park; house and location first-class; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 93 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—A LARGE first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, superior order, $62,000; furniture if desired. Others on and near 5th-av., very desirable; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—For sale the first-class house and stable, No. 109 West 14th-st., 37½ feet wide, lot 125 feet deep; in good order, with immediate possession; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, WITHIN an hour of New-York, for sale on reasonable terms and at prices ranging from $4,000 to $9,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st

FOR SALE, LEASE AND EXCHANGE—City and country real estate. Money loaned.
ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—65TH-ST., 4; 77TH-st., [illegible] in 4th-ave., 2; 64th-st., 2; 7th-ave., 4; 56th-st., 6; 57th-st., 5; 7th-ave., 5; 55th-st., 6; 66th-st., 9; 2 in Howard-st. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN FEE, A VACANT lot, 25x100, between Madison and 6th avs. and 30th and 40th sts., not to exceed $10,000 cash. Address FEE, Box No. 113 Times Office.

LECTURES.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT,"

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

Mr. Colfax, by request of many eminent citizens, will give his Lecture as above.
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Lieut.-Governor Elect,
will preside.

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Tribune Office; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Sheldon & Co., No. 493 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; and MacFarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Lecture at 8; Doors open at 7.

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER the second lecture of his course in the Everett Rooms, FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Amateur Theatrical Association.* Tickets to be had at Chickering's, 652 Broadway, and at the Fifth-av. Hotel.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the pric of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., betwee 35th and 36th sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—RUTLAND MARBLE CO. HAVE removed their office from No. 22 Broad-st. to No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. STUART
has the honor to announce that on
FRIDAY, Dec. 7
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his second appearance in Brooklyn in his great role of
RICHELIEU,
sustained by
Mlle. SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD.
and a powerful cast.

The piece will be presented with the same costumes, properties and appliances as at the Winter Garden.

Seats may now be secured.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

FRENCH OPERA AND COMEDY.

ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7¾ P. M.,
Massee's favorite Opera in two acts,
GALATHEE,
With
Mlle. NADDIE..........as..........GALATHEE
Mr. WILHELM..........as..........PYGMALION
LE ROMAN D'UNE HEURE,
Comedy in one act, by Hoffmann.

Ticket-offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a most varied
PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES,
introducing the justly celebrated artists,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
ROBERT STICKNEY,
EL NINO EDDIE,
and the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever brought together on this Continent.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES

is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1866,
Mr. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist,
whose vocal illustrations of the national minstrelsy of Scotland have been received with the greatest enthusiasm for upwards of two hundred nights in London, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Egyptian Hall and the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, and all the principal towns in Scotland, will give one of his
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
on the humorous, pathetic and descriptive
SONGS OF SCOTLAND,
interspersed with anecdotes and remarks, illustrative of Scottish manners and customs of the Olden Time.

MISS KENNEDY WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

MR. WEHLI, THE GREAT PIANIST,

Will give one
MORNING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1866,
AT IRVING HALL.
Doors open at 10½, to begin at 11 o'clock.
The following artists will assist Mr. Wehli:
Miss KATE McDONALD, Soprano.
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

BY DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,
(40 pieces,)
HARVEY DODWORTH, Leader.
Every Tuesday afternoon
during the skating season
at the FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.
Programmes advertised two days in advance.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND EVERY AFTERNOON.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, 12TH.
HOUR, 12½.
BOOTH IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SALE OF SEATS for MONDAY NIGHT, for Mr. JORDAN'S first appearance in the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, commences TO-DAY, from 9 to 4, at the Box-office.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the
ARTIST FUND SOCIETY
is now open at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,*) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE.
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.

Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.

The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS

FOR SALE AND TO RENT
on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

"WEARING OF THE GREEN," THE popular Irish air played at the great Reform meeting in London on Monday last; for violin, price 15c.; for piano, 35c.; ARRAH NA POGUE, grand march, for violin, price 15c.; for piano, 35c.; "COME BACK TO ERIN," new ballad by Claribel, 30c. Mailed postpaid.
FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher, 208 Bowery.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with round corners, iron-frame, overstrings, &c., $300 to $350; with covered legs, two rows of moulding, &c., $325 to $375; double round corners, extra carvings, $400 to $700; second-hand mahogany piano, $75.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH—AMERICAN ORGANS Best by far. Call and examine.
Wholesale Agency, No. 531 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent; it must be seen in all its colossal magnificence to be appreciated.

PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL
THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, KEBU, 3-HORNED BULL.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENING AT 7½,
The beautiful domestic drama of
OLD ADAM,
BY THE TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MISS EMMA FOSTER, AGED 5 YEARS, IN IRISH LILT.
DANCES BY MISS EMMA SHELL AND GEN. GRANT, JR.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
LAST NIGHTS
of Daly's great drama of the passions, of
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
with a great cast of characters, including Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, Messrs. J. W. Lanergan, Lewis Baker, Mark Smith and others.
THE DUEL A LA MORT,
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR,
POLE-CLIMBING—LIVE PIG CHASE—RUSTIC DANCE, &c.
GRIFFITH GAUNT MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1 P. M.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of this Drama, it must be soon withdrawn to give place to the Parisian Fairy Spectacle of
CENDRILLON.

A family circle (admission 50 cents) has been fitted up and is now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK.
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.

No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 1866.
Third appearance of Mr. Bogumil Dawison in his great characters of ROUGET DE L'ISLE and KUH VON KUHDORF.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.

The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."

CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,

in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, 12TH.
HOUR, 12½.
BOOTH IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

MISS ROSE EYTINGE

Will make her first appearance as LUCY ASHTON in the new dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

THE NEXT GRAND SOIREE OF THE National Conservatory of Music will be given under the direction of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, to Tuesday's pupils, on
FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 7 P. M.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

WALLACK'S AND NIBLO'S THEATRES.

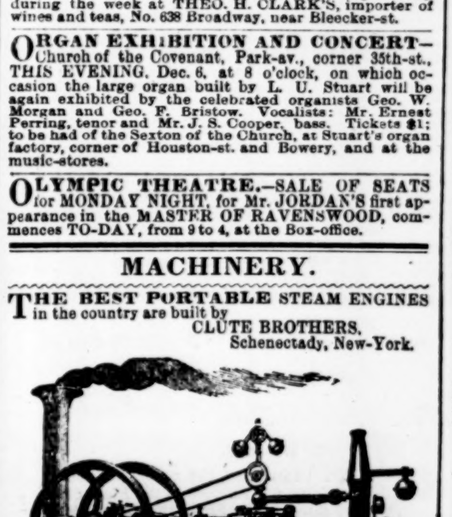
RESERVED SEATS can be obtained for any evening during the week at THEO. H. CLARK'S, importer of wines and teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT—Church of the Covenant, Park-av., corner 35th-st., THIS EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the large organ built by L. U. Stuart will be again exhibited by the celebrated organists Geo. W. Morgan and Geo. F. Bristow. Vocalists: Mr. Ernest Perring, tenor and Mr. J. S. Cooper, bass. Tickets $1; to be had of the Sexton of the Church, at Stuart's organ factory, corner of Houston-st. and Bowery, and at the music-stores.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SALE OF SEATS for MONDAY NIGHT, for Mr. JORDAN'S first appearance in the MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD, commences TO-DAY, from 9 to 4, at the Box-office.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by
CLUTE BROTHERS,
Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.

These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.

Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York. Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that on
THIS (Thursday) Dec. 6,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
In Lord Lytton's play of that title, represented with all its splendor of
SCENERY, COSTUMES,
and
APPOINTMENTS,
As revived by Mr. Booth.
Mr. Booth will be supported by
Mlle. METHUA-SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
MR. J. N. GOTTHOLD,
(who have been specially engaged,) and
A POWERFUL CAST,
including Messrs. Davidge, Leffingwell, Donaldson, Andrews, Duell, Decker, Oliver, Miss Mary Cushing, &c.
Doors open at ¼ to 7; commence at 7½ precisely.
Seats secured six days in advance.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
GRAND DOUBLE BILL,
EDWIN BOOTH
IN
TWO
CHARACTERS,
AS
THE STRANGER,
AND
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
HOUR 12½.

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock,
Sixth subscription night, will be presented Gounod's celebrated opera,
FAUST, FAUST,
With entirely new costumes, appointments and properties, military band, ballet and a most brilliant cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
In her unrivaled character of Margherita;
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR;
SIG. MAZZOLENI, in his original role of Faust;
SIG. BELLINI, SIG. ANTONUCCI.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
With a most extraordinary and complete cast.
ADMISSION TO THE OPERA MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
MONDAY EVENING, BY GENERAL REQUEST,
and positively for the last time, the immensely successful Comic Opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

In active preparation Herold's celebrated opera ZAMPA, and Rossini's BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Reserved seats and tickets may now be had at the Box Office of the Winter Garden, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and No. 955 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
will be presented for the second time this season, Goldsmith's great comedy, entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
With new and appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast, including the following members of the company:

Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, (his fourth appearance this season;) JOHN GILBERT, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. WILLIAMSON, GEO. BROWNE, LEONARD, GRAHAM, POPE, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Miss GREEN, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, and SATURDAY, Dec. 8, Mr. LESTER WALLACK will appear in his own original Comic Play, in five acts, entitled
CENTRAL PARK;
OR,
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
with entirely new Park scenery, costumes, appointments and excellent cast.

MONDAY, DEC. 9,
a great bill will be presented, comprising (for the first time this season) Mrs. Inchbald's exquisite comedy, entitled
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
with appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the exceedingly droll comedy, entitled
RURAL FELICITY,
Mr. Lester Wallack and every member of the company appearing on the occasion.

During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced, written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled

"OURS!"

Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE
Long Strike
With its GRAND CAST, SUPERB SCENERY and MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
In addition the comedy farce of
JONES' BABY. JONES' BABY,
in which STEWART ROBSON will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinee, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.
MONDAY NIGHT, MR. GEORGE JORDAN, in Sir Walter Scott's grand romance,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING'S REAPPEARANCE.
ADRIENNE, ADRIENNE;
OR, THE SECRET OF A LIFE;
a new sensation play from the French, produced with all its original effects. COMIC PANTOMIME AND DRAMA. Dramatic Company, Pantomime and Ballet Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
First Nights of the new Pantomime of
TOM-TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.
New and Gorgeous Scenery, Machinery, Tricks and Transformations, including the
SPLENDID SHADOW PANTOMIME.
TWO DRAMAS.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
FOURTH WEEK. A TRIP TO THE MOON.
FRESH LOT OF PASSENGERS THIS WEEK.
NATIONAL EMBLEM IN THE SKY.
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU—GODDESS OF LIBERTY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF THE NEW COMPANY.

THIS WEEK, MATRIMONY,	Babes in the Wood.
THIS WEEK, CITY CARS,	Surprise Party.
THIS WEEK, BLACK STATUE,	The Great Quartette
THIS WEEK, The Only LEON,	Carnival Venice.
THIS WEEK, The Popular	Grand Trio Tu
THIS WEEK, EDWIN KELLY,	Sol quest anima.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.—CARL WOLFSOHN'S Third Beethoven Matinee, FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½.

Single tickets, $1; for the series of eight matinees, $7. For sale at Steinway's; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Decker Bros., No. 91 Bleecker-st., and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

Third Beethoven Matinee in Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute Chapel, SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE—The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A GRAND MUSICAL FEAST.—THE CANAdian Dove will give her first Concert in America THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Dec. 6, at the Bridge-st. Church, Brooklyn. This lady is possessed of rare musical talent. Time 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—Third Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Members of the Regiment and their friends can obtain tickets from the Orderlies or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES will open at the Public Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, and remain open three days only.

SECURED SEATS FOR ALL THE OPERAS and theatres can be had for any night this week. Our charges are 25 and 50 cents each, according to location, at the Ristori Ticket Office, at Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE picture of John the Baptist; about 4 feet by 5; painted by Muller; a capital work for students to study the anatomy of the human form. Apply to Mr. LAWRENCE, Janitor, No. 35 William-st., fourth story.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,

JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.

We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 14 Cooper Institute.

WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

the election of Standing Committees for the session. The rules requiring election by ballot were suspended, and the following Committees were chosen by resolution:

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, Wade, Fowler, Fogg, Johnson, Doolittle.

On Finance—Mr. Fessenden, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Williams, Cattell, Van Winkle, Guthrie.

On Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill, Morgan, Edwards, Cresswell, Sprague, Patterson.

On Manufactures—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Fowler, Riddle, Dixon.

On Agriculture—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Cattell, ——, Cowan, Guthrie.

On Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Lane, Howard, Sprague, Brown, Nesmith, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Grimes, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Willey, Ramsay, Cragin, Nye, Hendricks.

Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, Poland, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, Hendricks.

Post-offices and Post-roads—Mr. Ramsay, Chairman; Messrs. Conness, Pomeroy, Anthony, Kirkwood, Van Winkle, Dixon.

Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Harris, Kirkwood, Edmunds, Cattill, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris, Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Poland, Riddle, Norton.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Henderson, Chairman; Messrs. Trumbull, Morrill, Ross, Nesmith, Doolittle.

Pensions—Mr. Lane, Chairman; Messrs. Kirkwood, Edmunds, Ross, Trelinghuysen, Van Winkle, Saulsbury.

Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Yates, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Fogg, Nesmith, Saulsbury.

Claims—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Williams, Sherman, Wiley, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Davis.

District of Columbia—Mr. Morrill, Chairman; Messrs. Wade, Sumner, Henderson, Nye, Patterson, McDougall.

Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Willey, Chairman; Messrs. Lane, Grimes, Norton, Cowan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Poland, McDougall.

Territories—Mr. Wade, Chairman; Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragen, Fowler, Davis, Cowan.

On the Pacific Railroad—Mr. Howard, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin, Ramsay, Stuart.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Williams, Chairman; Messrs. Henderson and Buckalew.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messrs. Sumner and Norton.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Conness Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Chandler, Morgan, Cresswell, Wilson and Buckalew.

Joint Standing Committees—The Joint Committee on Printing, on the part of the Senate is composed as follows: Mr. Anthony Chairman; Messrs. Ross and Riddle. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—On the part of the Senate, consists of Mr. Nye, Chairman; Messrs. Howe and Dixon. The Joint Committee on the Library—On the part of the Senate, consists of Mr. Cresswell Chairman; Messrs Howe and Fessenden.

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO RESTORE CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to make inquiry as to the power of the President to restore property confiscated under the laws of the United States to its original owner; or if such power exists, to what extent it can rightfully be exercised under existing laws; and also to make inquiry into the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to private claimants therefor, without judicial proceedings, property, or the proceeds of property, seized by the United States, as captured or abandoned, during or since the late rebellion, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE HOUSE BILL ON THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY POWER.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the House bill to repeal the section of an act of 1862, which gives the President power to declare a general amnesty, be taken up. It was taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL then moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHANDLER said he hoped it would not be referred. The clause proposed to be repealed was in these words: "That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the rebellion a pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and in such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; that this is what is to be repealed. The act before us simply proposes to take away the pardoning power from the President, except such as he possesses under the Constitution.

The House, by the very decided vote of 107 to 39, suspended the rules and passed that bill during the first half hour of the session. If there was an individual in this Senate who did not understand the bill, he (CHANDLER) would advise him to get a dictionary and study it a while, until he could comprehend it. He could certainly do so by the aid of a small edition of *Webster*. The bill now before the Senate simply took from the President the pardoning power, except such as he had under the Constitution. If he had the power under the Constitution to pardon before conviction, it took it away from him. He believed every Senator understood it. He would ask the yeas and nays on the question of reference.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not rise to debate the question, but simply to correct an error in the report of yesterday's proceedings in the morning papers. The reporters made him appear as advocating the bill under discussion and opposing its reference. This was not his position. The mistake evidently was in attributing to him remarks made by his colleague (Mr. HOWE.)

[Note by the Reporter: The mistake was not made in the New-York Associated Press report, but in that of the United States and European News Association.]

Mr. GRIMES said he was not to be deterred by a call for the yeas and nays from insisting upon the enforcement of the rules of the Senate, unless there should be some more substantial reason for setting them aside than had been given by the Senator from Michigan. He did not know what necessity there was for passing the bill in such hot haste. The Senator from Michigan could not suppose that it would have a good effect upon the country to pass such a measure in a fit of temper, as it must be supposed to pass at this early stage of the session. Nothing could be lost by passing it over for a few days and having it printed.

Mr. CHANDLER said it was a notorious fact—as notorious as the records of the court of law in this District—that pardons had been for sale around this town—for sale by women—by more than one woman. The records of your Courts will show this. Any Senator who desires that disgraceful business to go on, of course desires that this clause shall remain. Any Senator who desires to stop it, desires the repeal of the clause. This is a matter of public record—a matter that every man knows who has read the newspapers or read the records of the Courts, for I have it from one of the Judges of this District that this is the fact. No nation was ever so disgraced as this is by such an act.

Mr. HENDERSON said he voted to take this bill up with a view to having it referred to the Committee on Judiciary. He knew, of course, nothing about the facts stated by the Senator from Michigan, nor did he apprehend that the passage of the bill now before the Senate would have any effect in doing away with the difficulty suggested by that Senator. The section proposed to be repealed only authorized the President, by public proclamation, to grant amnesty to persons engaged in rebellion; and the complaint of the Senator from Michigan was that private pardons were being hawked through the streets of the city. The repeal of the section alluded to would not diminish, but increase this particular difficulty, if it existed as stated. The trouble was not that the President had offered amnesty by public proclamation, but that he had granted pardon in individual cases. That he had pardoned individuals whom he ought not to have pardoned, was, as he understood it, the complaint of the Senator from Michigan. He (HENDERSON) was not prepared to say how he would vote after an examination of the bill, but it was a very grave matter, involving important constitutional questions, and he hoped it would be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was not a question of such easy solution as the Senator from Michigan imagined.

Mr. DIXON said he had no intention when he came to the Senate this morning of entering into any debate on this question, but just as he entered the Senate Chamber the Senator from Michigan rose and took it upon himself to say here, from his own mouth, that it was as notorious as the records of the Courts of the District, importing therefore absolute verity that pardons granted by the President of the United States were for sale in the City of Washington by women of bad repute. Since that charge had been made in the Senate of the United States by so distinguished a Senator, he thought it was very proper and becoming that the Senate should refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, that the matter might be investigated; that the Senate should not go forward in hot haste and pass such a bill as this, with such a charge against the President of the United States—a charge which, if true, he would not say rendered the President liable to impeachment, but still a very grave charge indeed. He (DIXON) would take it upon himself, in his capacity as a Senator, here in his place, to utterly deny the charge, and to say it was totally unfounded. The Senator from Michigan had been misinformed—he had been most grossly misinformed. The President of the United States is not capable of the crime which the Senator from Michigan imputes to him. He (DIXON) did not think it proper that such a charge should go out against the President without some attempt at reply. He was not prepared to go fully into the discussion of the bill before the Senate, nor to state before the Senate the real facts out of which this charge against the President had grown. But he could not sit in his seat and hear such a charge without denying it in toto, so that his denial might go to the country with the assertion of the Senator from Michigan; and his denial was as good as the Senator's assertion. While, as he said before, he was not perfectly conversant with the facts, he knew enough of the case to be able to say that the charge was totally untrue.

Mr. CHANDLER—I have said that the charge was established before a court of this District. My information was derived from one of the Judges of the court before which the case in which it was brought out was tried. But the attention of the Senate and of the country having been brought to the matter, and there being a general desire here to have the bill referred, I will withdraw the call for the yeas and nays, and let it go.

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to say a word, lest the impression go out that those who favored the reference of this bill were opposed to the object contemplated by it. The Senator from Michigan knew that he (CHANDLER) was not a more zealous advocate of the Confiscation Bill than he (TRUMBULL) was when it was before the Senate in 1862. He had been in favor of an effective Confiscation Bill. The bill which did pass was *emasculated*, and inefficient even if it had been executed; and it had been very inefficiently executed. He would go against restoring property to rebels, but he wished the bill under consideration to be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill was then referred according to Mr. TRUMBULL's motion.

RESOLUTION ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That so much of the President's Message as concerns our foreign relations be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, of which he gave notice yesterday:

Resolutions declaring the true principles of reconstruction—the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject—the illegality of the existing Governments in the rebel States, and the exclusion of such States with such illegal Governments from representation in Congress and from voting on Constitutional Amendments:

Be it resolved, &c., First—That in the work of reconstruction it is important that no false step shall be taken interposing obstacles or delay, but that by careful provisions we should make haste to complete the work, so that the unity of the republic shall be secured on permanent foundations, and fraternal relations shall once more be established among all the people thereof.

Second—That this end can be accomplished only by following the guiding principles of our institutions as declared by our forefathers when the Republic was formed, and that any neglect or forgetfulness of these guiding principles must postpone the establishment of union, justice, domestic tranquillity, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty, which are the declared objects of the Constitution, and therefore must be the essential object of reconstruction itself.

Third—That this work of reconstruction must be conducted by Congress and under its constant supervision; that under the Constitution Congress is solemnly bound to assume this responsibility, and that in the performance of this duty it must see that everywhere throughout the rebel communities loyalty is protected and advanced, while the new Governments are fashioned according to the requirements of a Christian commonwealth, so that order, tranquillity, education and human rights shall prevail within their borders.

Fourth—That in determining what is a republican form of government, Congress must follow implicitly the definition supplied by the Declaration of Independence; and in the practical application of this definition, it must, after excluding all disloyal persons, take care that new governments are founded on the two fundamental truths therein contained; first, that all men are equal in rights; and second, that all just government stands only on the consent of the governed.

Fifth—That all proceedings with a view to reconstruction, originating in Executive power, are in the nature of usurpation; that this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truth of our institutions; that it is shocking to common sense when it undertakes to derive new Governments from that hostile population which has just been engaged in armed rebellion; and that all governments having such origin are necessarily illegal and void.

Sixth—That it is the duty of Congress to proceed with the work of reconstruction; and to this end it must assume jurisdiction of the States lately in rebellion, except as far as that jurisdiction may have been already renounced; and it must recognize only the loyal States, or those States having legal and valid Legislatures, as entitled to representation in Congress, or to a voice in the adoption of Constitutional amendments.

Mr. SUMNER—I do not purpose to discuss these resolutions. I have introduced them as a statement of the case. I see no chance for peace in the rebel States until Congress does its duty by assuming jurisdiction over that whole region. These resolutions declare briefly the duty of Congress in that regard, and assign reasons therefor. I have said I have no purpose now to discuss them, but I hold in my hand a letter which I received yesterday from a friend of our cause in Texas, which is so important in its statements and so direct in its bearing on the question raised by these resolutions, that with the indulgence of the Senate I will read briefly from it.

Mr. MCDOUGALL—Allow me to ask the Senator from Massachusetts will the signature be read? Will the name of the writer be read?

Mr. SUMNER—I shall not read the signature.

Mr. MCDOUGAL—Ah, I thought not.

Mr. SUMNER—I shall not read the signature, because I could not read it without exposing the writer to violence, persecution or death.

Mr. DAVIS rose to a point of order. He asked whether it was in order for Mr. SUMNER to read a letter? Whether it was in order to introduce the reading of a letter into his speech?

The Chair said Mr. SUMNER had unquestionably a right to make any letter a part of his speech.

Mr. SUMNER then read the letter without the signature. He said it was written in Texas on Nov. 19, 1866, and it came to him yesterday. It states that the really loyal men of Texas concur in thinking that the first move by the Republican Party at the approaching session of Congress should be the passage of an act abolishing the sham State Governments that have been set up in the South without authority of law; declaring all their acts, except so far as on revision they may be confirmed by competent authority, to have been null and void from the beginning. The letter then goes on to detail what the writer states to be the condition of affairs in Texas, the persecution of Union men, &c. Mr. SUMNER, at the conclusion of his remarks, moved that his resolution be printed.

Mr. MCDOUGALL did not believe the Senator from Massachusetts was as well acquainted with the condition of affairs in Texas as he was. He rose to protest against the habit of the Senator from Massachusetts of introducing letters about the condition of the South, and refusing to give the names of the writers, as he always did.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASYLUM.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution for the appointment of two managers for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum of Washington, D. C., which was passed.

EMPLOYES IN THE NAVY-YARDS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions and directions issued by him or by the chief of any bureau of Department, since the 1st day of April last, in relation to the employment of officers, master-workmen, mechanics, laborers, or other persons, in the Navy-yards of the United States; and communications received by him or by the chief of any one of the Naval Bureaus, on the subject of the employment of persons in the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., as well as copies of all communications from him or such chief of Bureaus, to any or all other persons touching the employment of persons at such yard.

NEBRASKA.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill for the admission of Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Territories.

AN AMENDMENT TO MAKE THE PRESIDENT INELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by making the President ineligible for re-election.

Mr. WADE—I believe this the most favorable opportunity to make this Amendment that there has been since the formation of the Constitution of the United States. It has been the opinion of some of the wisest statesmen and those deemed the wisest at almost every period of this Government, that it was a defect in that instrument that it failed to limit this office to one term. I have no doubt that the reason that superinduces the present condition of affairs on this subject was, that Gen. WASHINGTON was contemplated all along as being the first Chief Magistrate, and in him such confidence was reposed that it seemed to throw the statesmen of that day off their ordinary caution, which they had exercised in almost every other portion of the Constitution. Nobody can fail to see that in the vast and growing power of the Presidential office there are temptations all the time weighing on the mind of the President, like gravity, to wield the vast and concentrated powers of this Government in such a way as he believes will induce his reëlection, and I believe every one who has watched with vigilance the administration of our country during recent years—I say all the Administrations—I do not wish to point out invidiously any one of them—I say any one who has watched them will be convinced that it is not safe to put into the hands of any man such temptations as these. Such temptations arise from the fact that he can use these powers to further his own ambition. There has rarely been a time, however, when such a proposition could have been moved without seeming invidious, and I believe that this idea has been growing until everybody seems to understand that it needs correction. I hope, Sir, without going into the argument, barely to suggest the great importance of the measure—I hope that the resolution will go to the Committee, and be reported back at an early day. I have been for several years of the opinion that it ought to pass—that this defect should be remedied. President WASHINGTON even thought so; President JACKSON and all your eminent statesmen from that day to this have seen this defect, and wished it might be corrected. They have not, however, found an opportunity when it was probable they could get the necessary vote to effect it. Such is the condition of parties, or such has been their condition in this Government, that it was almost a hopeless task to engraft this amendment upon the Constitution. There is now an opportunity, and I believe every man is sensible that the correction ought to be promptly applied. I hope, therefore, that the Judiciary Committee will take time to consider this resolution. If it is not correct, and wants amendment, I hope they will apply the amendment, and at an early period return it to the Senate, and let us pass upon it.

The resolution was then referred.

It provides for an Amendment to the Constitution that the President [illegible] elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for reelection. In case of the death of the President, the Vice-President shall become President, and he shall not be eligible for reelection after the close of the term.

THE MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Finance Committee; also, so much of the President's Message as relates to finance.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, so much of the Message as relates to the public lands and homestead laws was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, so much of this Message as relates to the Pacific Railroad was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

REJECTED APPOINTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill introduced by him on Monday to prevent and punish the payment of men rejected by the Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL moved that the bill for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia be printed, and gave notice that he should call for action upon it on Monday next.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the bill to regulate the tenure of office, introduced by him on Monday, was referred to the Special Committee on Retrenchment.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Senate took up and concurred in the House resolution for the continuance of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

THE MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSAY, so much of the President's Message as relates to the Post-office Department was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. LANE, the resolution for the election of the Superintendent of Public Printing by a concurrent vote of the two Houses was referred to the Committee on Printing; and then, at 1:45, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

DAKOTA.

The Speaker presented the laws of Dakota Territory for 1865-6; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

GEN. BABCOCK'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of the tour of inspection of Brevet Brig.-Gen. BABCOCK, made during the season, or such portion thereof as he may deem proper.

THE HOUSE BILL REGULATING APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office was, on the 11th of June, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill being thus before the House for action, Mr. WILLIAMS proceeded to read a written argument in support of the bill.

The first section provides that no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be removable, except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment; provided, however, that in case of disability or misconduct in office, occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent, until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereupon; and it shall be the duty of the President within two days after the next assemblage of that body to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reason therefor, and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by him, or of such person as he may think proper to nominate for the place. And in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon, or by advising and consenting to the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of his official functions, as though the same had not been interrupted. But in no case shall the person so restored be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid.

The second section provides that in case of refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded, and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal. But should the Senate adjourn without action on such renomination, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held to be vacant immediately after such adjournment. And in no case shall any person who has been nominated by the President for any office, and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act in the way of consent or disapproval, be appointed or commissioned by him after the adjournment, and during the recess of that body, to hold the same office for which he had been previously nominated.

The third section Mr. WILLIAMS proposed to strike out, and to substitute for it two others, one to the effect that—

> When a vacancy happening during the recess may have been filled by the President, it shall be his duty to make a nomination before the end of the next session. And in case of the nomination of any other person than the one commissioned, and the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent thereto, the office shall not be considered as vacant on its adjournment; but the person so commissioned shall continue to hold and enjoy the same during the recess, and until he shall be either nominated or rejected, or duly superseded by a new appointee.

The other section provides that the heads of Departments shall hold their office for the term of four years, unless removed with the concurrence of the Senate, and shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all their assistants and subordinates to hold for the like period, unless removed in the like manner.

Mr. WILLIAMS having consumed the hour to which the rule limits speeches, a unanimous consent was given to his proceeding without regard to time. In conclusion he said: The public interests, the safety of the State, the sentiments of the people, all demand some measure of the kind which the bill proposes; and this Congress will fail in its duty, and disappoint the just expectations of its constituents, if it adjourn without providing it. It is not often that a President comes in with that kind of courage which is required for the betrayal of his party and his country, or the abandonment of the principles and pledges on which he was elected. It has never happened before, and perhaps never will again, that the party so betrayed has been honest enough to fling the officer of the Government behind it, like the tempter in the wilderness; and strong enough and courageous enough to grapple successfully with the Hydra it had unwittingly engendered. The people are not now here on their unclouded power. They have taken the Government in their own hands; they have rebuked and trodden down the arrogant pretentions of the Executive; they have stricken the veto dead in his hands; they have declared that he shall not stand at your doors to arrest your legislation, as he has publicly threatened that he would do; they have degraded him, for the time being, from your associate in council to the mere minister of your will. It is their high and irreversible decree that the public servant who presumed to deny their jurisdiction and yours over the most momentous question of your history, shall stand aside until you have disposed of it, and then execute your judgment in good faith, whether it be agreeable to him or not. They have now reviewed and reaffirmed their decision of 1864, and again instructed, you enact such laws as you may think proper and to see that they are honestly enforced, or that the impediment is removed. Pass this bill as the first in the order of necessity, and the residue of the work will be of easy accomplishment. Reject it, and posterity will grieve that the courage which had conquered treason twice was not seconded by the spirit that might have shorn its locks and bound it in everlasting chains. There is no power now for dalliance with the power we have conquered; no gentle speck; no candy courtesies; no dull oblivion of the pregnant past befits the crisis that is on us now. We have just trodden the wine-press of anarchy, while the untamed friends of the rebellion, their appetites inflamed and their hands dripping with the blood of the martyrs, laughed as none but the damned could laugh at the rising vision but dimly foreshadowed by the St. Bartholomews of Memphis and New-Orleans. This grant power, Executive usurpation, must be abridged; your place to be maintained and our liberties made sure. The time is now to put a hook into the jaws of the leviathan that has tempested the water, and moor him to his proper place under the Constitution. If we fail, the evil will go on swelling in volume and accumulating a resistless momentum as it flows, until the one man power becomes all in all, enthroned in solitary State, like some volcanic peak, shall tower aloft, uncontrollable, supreme over a nation of slaves.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been recommitted was reconsidered.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved to refer the bill to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, on the ground that the whole subject properly belonged to that Committee; that the Committee had given it full consideration during the recess, and was prepared to present its views in the shape of a bill.

Mr. STEVENS did not see what this bill had to do with the Retrenchment Committee. He thought it was in very good hands now, and hoped it would not be put into worse.

Mr. SCHENCK did not propose to make any comparison between the merits of the Judiciary and Retrenchment Committees; but, he repeated, that the latter Committee had been instructed to report what legislation was necessary to prevent the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That Committee had been taking testimony in reference to what had been done in the way of removals and appointments, and had been engaged in endeavoring to frame a bill which would present the whole case and provide a remedy for the evil. That bill the Committee would be prepared to report within forty-eight hours.

Mr. STEVENS understood that this bill had been reported last session from the Judiciary Committee after very great deliberation, and after what members thought unnecessary delay, and it should have been passed before this, so as to stop some of the evils that had already taken place. He hoped it would not be referred to any other committee, but would be acted on by the House.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for recommitting it, as the bill could be perfected in the House and passed without further delay. He had himself an amendment to offer.

Mr. KASSON called attention to certain omissions or oversights in the bill, and suggested that the bill and proposed amendments be printed.

The Clerk read the amendment suggested by Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, which was that any officer of the Government who should appoint or commission any person to an office in violation of this act should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, by impeachment or otherwise, be dismissed from office.

Mr. GARFIELD submitted an amendment, that any public officer who should pay or receive any moneys, or advise and connive at or consent to the payment of any moneys in violation of this act, should be held guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, by impeachment or otherwise, be sentenced to removal from office, and should pay to the United States a sum equal to the amount so paid or received.

Mr. HALE also offered an amendment.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed and made a special order for to-morrow.

The Speaker proceeded as the next business in order to call Committees for reports.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (Ohio,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, regulating proceedings in criminal cases. It provides that on the trial of any offence on which the right to challenge jurors now exists, the defendant shall be entitled to only four peremptory challenges, provided this shall not apply to trials for treason or capital offences.

The bill was read three times and passed.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill in reference to qualifications of jurors in certain cases.

The bill provides that on the trial of any person charged with treason, or with setting on foot, assisting or engaging in any rebellion or insurrection against the United States, whether the crime has been heretofore or may be hereafter committed, a person shall not be disqualified from acting on the Jury because he has expressed an opinion, founded on newspaper reports, rumor or hearsay, and not on conversation with witnesses of the transaction or hearing them testify, if the juror shall say that he feels able, notwithstanding such opinion, to render an impartial verdict on the law or evidence.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the bill was postponed till Tuesday next and ordered printed.

THE RIGHTS OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same Committee, also reported a bill to protect the rights of action of all citizens.

It provides that when a citizen of the United States who always remained loyal thereto, and did not voluntarily give aid or encouragement to persons engaged in rebellion, shall bring an action to recover damages for injury to person or property, or the value thereof, no such action shall be defeated, or any defence alleged by virtue of the authority of the late so-called Confederate States, or any State declared in rebellion.

The bill was read three times and passed.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PERHAM, from Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill of last session to provide for the payment of pensions. It authorizes the President to establish agencies for the payment of pensions by the United States wherever in his judgment the public interest and convenience of the pensioners require.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested as an amendment a proviso that the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in no case exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid for the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded five hundred thousand dollars. He spoke of the removal in his own State of a highly meritorious officer and the appointment of one who was obnoxious and objectionable, particularly to the pensioners.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested an amendment to make the bill apply to appointments made within the last year, and said that long ago, in his own State, one of the worst Copperheads in the State had been appointed Pension Agent.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the bill was recommitted with the amendments.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. COOPER presented papers contesting the right of Mr. ARNELL to a seat from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee. It was referred to the Committee on Elections.

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. MILLER gave notice of a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812.

The House adjourned at 2:40 o'clock.

After the adjournment an announcement was made of an adjourned caucus of the Union members this evening.

CANADA.

Activity Among the Volunteers—Relief Concert at Quebec—The Attempt to Fire the Jail at Sweetsburgh—The Prisoners Aided by Outside Accomplices.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Toronto Field Battery were out yesterday, practicing with the new brass guns recently received from England. They work admirably, and add much to the efficiency of the battery.

It is proposed to open a cavalry school for instruction in this city, under the control of officers of the Thirteenth Hussars. This would give cadets the choice of either cavalry, infantry or artillery service.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The weather is mild and open. The little snow we had is fast disappearing. The concert last night in aid of the relief fund was very successful.

SWEETSBURGH, C. E., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Fenian trials have not commenced yet, the Court being still occupied with the Patton murder trial. The Judge intimated that he would take three or four hours to sum up in this case to-morrow.

The Grand Jury have had the Fenian indictments before them for two days. It is understood that they have made considerable progress with the bills against the prisoners, and that they will be prepared to report early to-morrow.

A circumstance connected with MADDEN's attempt last night to set fire to the jail indicates the presence of outside confederates. The vessel in which he had placed the live coals was not one of the jail drinking cups, as at first reported, but a tin box with a cover, which must have been secretly conveyed to the prisoners since they were lodged in the Sweetsburgh Jail, as on being admitted there they were all minutely searched.

On Monday afternoon a man was detected in the jail yard, conversing with the prisoners. The Police contented themselves with driving him off, instead of arresting him.

The Fenian Trials.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. MCKENZIE, the counsel for the Fenians under sentence of death, has it under consideration to apply for a writ of error, on the grounds that the Judges of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas omitted, in refusing to grant the rule *nisi*, to make an order for the carrying out of the sentence already pronounced, and by this omission the sentences already had are superseded, and there is no authority now to enforce them.

The application will be granted on the 13th section of the act respecting new trials, appeals and writs of error. It reads as follows: "In case a new trial be refused, the Court shall make such order for carrying out the sentences already passed, or for passing sentence if none has been passed, or for the discharge of the prisoner so convicted, on bail or otherwise, as justice requires."

In order to obtain leave, the consent of the Attorney-General must be had. Only eight days now remain to do so.

JAMES MCDEVITT, a man who hails from Chicago, was placed in the dock at the Police Court, charged with making use of treasonable language yesterday, on the Market-square. From the evidence it appears he had said that if the Fenians under sentence were executed, Toronto would be set in flames.

The prisoner pleaded intoxication as an excuse, but was remanded.

Powder Magazines and Military Schools—The Fate of the Condemned Fenians to be Decided in Cabinet Council—Departure of the Governor-General.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A powder magazine is being erected on St. Helens Island of great strength and with most approved precautions.

A lecture on gunnery was delivered this evening by Col. RIPON, R. A., preparatory to opening a school for volunteers.

The Governor-General is expected from Quebec by a special train to-night or to-morrow morning to attend a Cabinet Council, when the fate of the Fenians under sentence of death will be settled.

His Excellency takes his departure for England on Saturday, and it is rumored that he will not return to this country.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fenian Movements and the Alabama Claims—Advance in Rents—The New Soldiers' Monument on the Boston Common—Meeting of the Church Missionary Societies—A Man Arrested for Firing his Own Shop.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The opinion gains credence that the progressing struggle in Ireland was initiated for the purpose of involving this country in a difficulty with Great Britain, and that it will end in the liberation of Ireland. The Fenian movements from this country, it is thought, will only tend to complicate the solution of the question of compensation for the *Alabama* claims, since considerable war material has been shipped from the United States to those in the interest of STEPHENS.

Real estate transactions during the past week were very heavy and numerous, and there is so little doing in the way of building that a further advance in rents is the consequence.

Nearly thirty ships are now on their way to this port from various parts of the East Indies.

Ground was broken on the Common this morning, preparatory to laying the foundation for the new soldier's monument.

There was considerable speculation in gold here today. About $350,000 changed hands. The demand for money continues smaller than the supply, and borrowers in good credit obtain all the accommodation they want. In the stock market there was a steady demand for solid investments.

The delegate meeting of the Massachusetts and American Church Missionary Societies commenced its sessions this morning, in St. Paul's Church. Rev. Dr. NEWTON preached the morning sermon, and Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., the evening sermon, on "Elements of Idolatry."

The new High-school House in Medford was dedicated this morning. The address of dedication was by Rev. CHARLES BROOKS.

A man named WILLIAM WILLIAMSON was arrested last night for setting fire to his own shop. This morning he was held for trial.

Naval Intelligence—Admiral Farragut to Relieve Admiral Goldsborough.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The United States vessels *Minnesota* and *Pawnee*, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, are to be immediately fitted for sea.

The *Pawnee* is ordered to the South Atlantic.

It is reported that Admiral FARRAGUT will relieve Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH of the Mediterranean fleet, the *Franklin* being his flagship.

Meeting of Pork-Packers.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A meeting of pork-packers and shippers was held this afternoon, to take some united action by which rates of freight may be reduced between this city and sea ports, so that Chicago dealers may stand on an equal footing with other Western cities. A Committee was appointed to confer with freight agents, and the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

LOUISIANA.

Election Warrants Issued—Crops and Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Governor of this State, contrary to expectations, has issued warrants for an election to fill vacancies in the Legislature. It was thought that the establishment at an early day of a provisional government would prevent action.

Sugar cane has not been kept for seed, nearly all being ground. The cotton is gathered and ginned. This has not occurred so early in the season for the past twenty years. The yield of sugar will be small, not from failure of crops, but little can be planted, and that will be mostly used for seed. All the cotton may be expected to be in by the 1st of January, as planters are not in circumstances to hold out at the market.

The New-Orleans Postmaster—The Petition for a Provisional Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The renewed efforts to secure the removal of Mr. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster of this city, are reported to have been unsuccessful.

The signatures to the petition for the appointment of a Provisional Governor are mostly those of strangers or those of recent residents here.

Cotton is reported to be nearly all in from the Baton Rouge District.

OHIO.

Cholera in Cincinnati—A Boy Murdered by His Playfellow—Revenue Frauds—A Suit to Recover a Lottery Prize.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

There were 167 deaths from cholera in this city last week.

JOHN O'CONNOR, a lad stabbed recently by his playfellow, HUGH KELLY, died yesterday. KELLY is still at liberty.

Col. T. L. JONES, of Newport, Ky., was tried yesterday on an indictment charging him with failing to at ach United States revenue stamps to four receipts. The jury returned a verdict against the defendant—fine $800.

L. P. COLE, of Washington County, Ohio, who holds the ticket which drew the first prize, lands in Kentucky valued at $40,000, in CLAYTON & YOUNG's gift enterprise of Covington, instituted a suit in the Kenton Circuit Court, yesterday, to obtain the lands, the parties having refused to convey it.

RHODE ISLAND.

Fire Near Providence—Destruction of a Wadding Mill.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Turner Wadding Mill, owned and occupied by LUDOWICK BRAYTON, in Olneysville, near the city line, was burned this morning. The loss is $12,000.

A slight fire occurred this morning in one of the college buildings. But little damage resulted.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Superintendent of Indian Affairs and His Clerk Murdered by the Apaches—Appointment of Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A telegram from Los Angelos states that reliable information has been received there that the Apache Indians murdered Superintendent GEORGE W. LEIGHY and his clerk, W. H. EVERTS, on Nov. 18, near Prescott, on the Lopaz road. They cut the heart from LEIGHY's body and beheaded EVERTS.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. FRY is announced as Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Pacific.

The Fishkill Oil Case—Land Made Salable by Dosing with Petroleum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, the celebrated Fishkill Oil Case was called on. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides—the parties being GEORGE F. CHESTER *vs.* JOHN S. DICKERSON and others. To-morrow, HIGGS—"Swamp Angel No. 2"—will be placed on the witness-stand. The plaintiffs claim that the land had been dosed with petroleum or crude oil from cans and vats, and then sold to them with the assurance that the indications were real. The plaintiffs lay their damages at or near $100,000. The trial excites general interest.

Removal of United States Assessors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

To-day, United States Assessors WILLIAM A. FANNING and ROBERT F. WILKINSON—the latter a former member of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, and both Republicans—were removed from office, and Dr. VAN DEUSEN and BENJAMIN BORAS, both Democrats, appointed in their stead.

An Unknown Man Drowned.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The body of an unknown man was picked up on the beach this morning, dressed as follows: Pants and vest of dark cloth alike, brown coat, black overcoat, brown knit-gloves, blue undershirt and purple outside shirt. The person is in height about 5 feet 10, with dark hair. The face and body are considerably mutilated, apparently from rolling in the surf and sand.

Enthusiastic Fenian Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Roberts Fenians to-night held a third and the best meeting this week. Enthusiasm is on the increase. During the proceedings a new battalion marched in, the band playing "Wearing of the Green." Another large reinforcement joined, and money was freely handed in to procure necessary equipments.

Cotton Receipts and Exports.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports since Sept 1 are put down at 475,000 bales.

The exports from New-Orleans the past week were 7,500 bales, of which 4,000 were to France.

From Mobile there were no exports to foreign ports.

The Muskingum River Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The damage to the bridge of the Central Ohio Railroad, over the Muskingum, at Zanesville, Ohio, will be fully repaired to-morrow, when freight and passengers will resume their regular transit.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	99,446,866
Specie	601,502
Legal Tender Notes	16,640,798
Due from other Banks	12,631,746
Due to other Banks	14,765,087
Deposits	41,089,645
Circulation, National	24,593,237
Circulation, State	320,864

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Gov. Seymour is at the New-York Hotel; Gen. Baez, St. Thomas, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. ship *Sabine*, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Hon. Jas. M. Scovel, New-Jersey, and Gen. Rodman, U. S. A., are at the Astor House; Commodore S. P. Lee, U. S. N., J. Hickson, Esq., Montreal, and Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Utica, are at the Brevoort House; Gen. Anson Stager, Ohio, Rev. P. Chambers, Chicago, and Capt. Bogg, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House; Gen. Reese, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House; Rev. John Cotton Smith, Connecticut, is at the St. Denis Hotel; Capt. Werden, U. S. N., is at the Everett House.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY-BOAT DISASTER.—An investigation will be instituted by Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendant of the Board of Health, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Board, No. 301 Mott-street, into the causes of the recent burning of the Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Idaho*. All persons interested in the matter and those in possession of information are requested to appear on that day.

THE STEAMER SCOTLAND.—Capt. HENESSY, of the steamer *Andrew Fletcher*, reports seeing a large quantity of cheese and other articles of merchandise adrift outside of the Hook yesterday, of which he succeeded in saving a large amount—probably a portion of the cargo of the stranded steamer *Scotland*, which is now almost entirely out of sight under water.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.—The steamer *Island Queen* has been provided for the exclusive use of the members of the New-York Yacht Club to witness the starting of the competitors in the ocean race on Tuesday next. The steamer will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 9 A. M.

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair in aid of the French Church du St. Esprit, founded in the Seventeenth Century by the Huguenots, is now being held at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The Fair will close on the 7th inst.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board met yesterday, but transacted nothing but routine business. The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

THE CITY CANVASS.—The Board of Aldermen will meet at noon to-day as a Board of Canvassers to canvass the returns of the Charter election.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN PROSPECT PARK.—Shortly before 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the carpenters shop and tool sheds, used by the Prospect Park workmen, situated on Ninth-avenue, near Flatbush-avenue, and within the boundaries of the Park. There being no facilities for procuring water, the flames communicated to the large frame building in the immediate vicinity, which was used by the comptroller and assistants. Ample time was afforded to save all the most valuable books and documents, although the fire spread so rapidly that some papers could not be transferred to a place of safety. The entire structure, which was formerly a private mansion, was destroyed, together with sheds and contents. The firemen arrived promptly, but no hydrants being available within a distance of half a mile or more, they were compelled to look on and see the building reduced to cinders. The loss, which falls upon the city, is estimated at $15,000. No insurance. The origin is supposed to have been from accident.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—United States Inspector TOBEY has made the following additional seizures of illicit distilleries and spirits: A distillery in Atlantic-street, owned by a Mr. QUIGLEY; 13¾ pipes of whisky, which were found concealed in a cellar on the corner of Flushing and Vanderbilt avenues; no owner found; half a barrel of whisky in a wagon, for which no owner could be found. The fluid was turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Thursday, Dec. 6.—Nos. 24, 27, 31, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54 to 58, inclusive; 61 to 63, inclusive; 65 to 69, inclusive.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR dull with limited demand for lower grades; Spring Extra $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT flat and neglected at 1c.@2c. lower, with meagre sales at $2 05@$2 06 for No. 1 and $1 80@$1 81 for No. 2. CORN dull and heavy, but no decided change. OATS quiet at 40c.@40½c. for No. 2. MESS PORK declined $1 ℔ barrel with sales, for cash, at $17, and for January delivery $17 50. OLD LARD sold at 10½c. cash, and new steam, for future delivery, 12c. DRESSED HOGS are moderately active at $6 30@$6 80. RECEIPTS—Flour 4,752 bbls., Wheat 16,312 bushels, Corn 4,850 bushels, Oats 6,924 bushels, Hogs 6,955. SHIPMENTS—Flour 3,016 bbls., Wheat 2,085 bushels, Oats 3,260 bushels, Hogs 1,022.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $11 25 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 25 for White, and $15 25 for double extra. WHEAT dull; small sales of White Canada at $2 80. CORN dull; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 Indian on private terms. OATS quiet and nominal. BARLEY inactive. RYE quiet. PEAS dull; small sales of Canada at $1 35, free. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet—To New-York, Flour 55c., Barley 15c. LAKE IMPORTS—68,000 bushels Wheat, 6,200 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—912 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye and 21,000 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady; sales 364 bbls. at $11 50 for choice extra State, and $11 for fair extra State. The Grain and Wheat market is dull and nominal, and nothing doing by which to establish quotations in any variety. CORN quiet and steady at $1 05 for No. 1. OATS nominal at 50c. BARLEY quiet at 75c. for Chicago, and $1 for Canada West. RYE quiet and nominal at $1. RECEIPTS by lake for last 24 hours—6,439 bbls. Flour, 31,269 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 3,162 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—None.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The COTTON demand is active and prices are firm: sales, 45,000 bales of low Middling at 31c. SUGAR—the demand is very good and prices looking up; Fair, 9¾c.; Prime to choice, 11¾c.@12½c. MOLASSES is in good demand; Fair, 60c.@62½c.; Prime to choice, 65c.@72c. Sterling Exchange 152. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ discount. Gold dull and lower; 139¾@140. FREIGHTS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Sales of 142 bales of low Middling at 31c. TOBACCO—Sales of 89 hhds. Leaf at full rates. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $9 25@$10. WHEAT $2 60@$2 75. BULK CORN 90c. BULK OATS 54c.@55c. MESS PORK—Sales at $19 75@$19 95. HOGS—Sales of 20,000 at 5¾c.@6¼c. GREEN HAMS 9¼c.@9¾c. SUGAR 13¾c. MOLASSES 75c. RAW WHISKY 30c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The MONEY market is close. EXCHANGE is heavy at par. MESS PORK dull; sales at $18 75. LARD is dull; sales at 11¾c. HOGS are dull and lower; sales of medium average 5½c. and heavy $5 75@$5 85. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. COTTON quiet, with sales at 31c. WHISKY sold at 32c., in bond; no demand for free above $2 25.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and drooping at $1 80 for No. 2. OATS 44c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 85c. for No. 1. RYE steady at 86c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK at sellers' option, from Dec. 15 to Feb. 1, $17. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—350 bbls. Flour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

COTTON firm at 30½c. for middlings. NAVAL STORES dull and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 62c. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $4 50 for Virgin and Yellow Dips. RESIN, $3@$7. TAR, $1 75. NORTHERN HAY, $1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs., by cargo. PORK, $25 for City Mess. TIMBER very dull at $6 50@$14 ℔ 1,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FLOUR is steady; Common, $8 50@$9 50; Extra, $12 25@$13 50. WHEAT—Extra, $2 55; Spring, $2 10. CORN heavy and lower; Yellow, 77c.; New Dry White, 82c. OATS lower and dull, 58½c.@61c. RYE, 90c. PORK unchanged and dull. WHISKY, $2 26. HOGS, 6c.@6½c. in gross.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

WHEAT is 1c. better; sales No. 1 Spring $2 21. CORN quiet, No. 1, 81c. OATS 2c. better; sales at 45c. RYE unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Choice New-York State BUTTER is selling at 37½c. Extra California FLOUR, $6 50; Oregon extra, $5 85.

[Advertisement.]

The only place in New-York where you can purchase a hat that will suit your head at a price that will suit your purse is at KNOX's famous emporium, No. 212 Broadway. Other hats may be too large or too small, unbecoming or uncomfortable, but KNOX's hats are always just right, and they are so cheap that you can afford to keep up with the fashions, of which KNOX is the acknowledged leader.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S UNEQUALED STOCKING SUSPENDERS.—They are convenient and durable, instantly adjusted, requiring no buttons or sewing, and universally approved. Children's, 30c.; Ladies', 50c.; mailed free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly and without damage each window and door of the house. Seven years' experience without a failure.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 5 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 06 | Gov. Island. 7 55 | Hell Gate.... 9 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Empire, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Falmore; Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Kalorama, Beriace, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Steamers Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; Millville, Renaur, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Ship Asia, (Brem.,) Wendhorst, London, Ruger Bros.

Barks Wallace, Adams, New-Orleans, R. W. Drummond & Co.; Nettie Merryman, Rollins, Callao, Dearborn Bros.; Mozart, (Brem.,) Baetjer, Genoa, Charles Luling & Co.; Staffa, (Br.,) Brookman, Gibraltar and Malta, C. L. Wright & Co.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda; Fredonia, Howes, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sophia, (Br.,) Sterling, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Keene, Rockland, Me.; Mary Ida, (Br.,) Dousley, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Eertho, (Br.,) Brine, St. John's, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; W. H. Bickmore, Fountain, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Jessie Rhymas, Pendleton, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners Pacific, Baker, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Julia Parsons, Douglass, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Julia A. Crawford, Pinckney, Key West, C. H. Mallory; Evelyn, Schofield, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Dec. 1, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Left in port, steamship Stars and Stripes. 3d and 4th inst., experienced a heavy easterly gale; was obliged to lay the ship to for 5 hours.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, Va., 30 hours, with cotton, &c., to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer New-York, Platt, Georgetown, D. C.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Young America, Cummings, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to R. L. Taylor.

Ship Temperanza, (Ital.,) Guerello, Genoa 78 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 8. Oct. 29, lat. 35, lon. 70, saw an Am bark, showing a red flag with blue ball and white letter T. Has had heavy southerly gales from lon. 60.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Oct. 26, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had one death on the passage. Nov. 6, lat. 46, lon. 39, saw a Norw. bark, bound E., with a white flag, red border, L 77 in the centre. Dec. 2, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 56, at 7:20 A. M., French steamship passed, bound E.; at 9 A. M., Inman steamship passed, bound E.

Bark Tamaya, (of Liverpool,) Wait, Tome Sept. 14, with copper ore and wool to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 1, and saw large quantities of ice. Nov. 26, lat. 28 10, lon. 71 30, saw a bark, with full poop, with foretopmast and topgallantmast gone and all sails blown away, apparently waterlogged and abandoned.

Bark Zingarella, McGill, Vera Cruz 19 ds., with hides to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Bark King Bird, Kollin, Gigenta, via Malta Oct. 19, with mdse. to F. Berthoud & Co.

Bark Teresa, (of Curacoa,) Durie, Maracaibo 26 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had head winds most of the passage.

Bark Carlota, (of Turks Island,) Wilkens, Malaga Oct. 26, via Gibraltar 30th, with fruit and nuts to Dallett & Bliss. Bark Abd-el-Kader sld. for New-York Oct. 21. Left in port a Norw. bark, to sail for New-York in a few days.

Brig Sarah, (of Turks Island,) Partridge, Cardenas, via Holmes' Hole 15 ds., with molasses to order.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Farrell, Minititlan 22 ds., with mahogany and hides to E. Pavenstedt & Co. The T. brings as passengers Capt. Hume and family, of brig Tweed, which was lost on Minititlan Reef Oct. 18, bound to Liverpool. Henry Johnson, mate, was lost while leaving her. Brig Camilla also went ashore on the reef Nov. 4, and was a total loss.

Brig Imogene, Saunders, Cette Oct. 8, with wine, &c., to John Swan. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 19. Took southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Mazatlan, Kneeland, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Charlotte Buck, (of Orland,) Gott, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to B. P. Sherman & Co.

Brig J. Blenkhorn, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blenkhorn, Manzanilla 19 ds., with mahogany, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig E. P. Swett, (of Bath,) Lawrence, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to James Henry.

Brig Lotus, (of Granville, N. S.,) ——, St. Mark's, Hayti, 20 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Had head winds most of the passage.

Schr. D. B. Warner, (of Brookhaven,) Hodgskin, Santa Cruz Oct. 25, via Key West 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonas Smith. The D. B. W. put into Key West in distress, having damaged rigging and vessel leaking badly.

Schr. R. C. Lane, (of Vinehaven,) Lane, Mayaguez, P. R., 10 ds., with oranges to J. V. Haviland. Nov. 29, lat. 29 45, lon. 71 59, saw brig Nameaug, stg. N. E.

Schr. Trade Wind, Corson, Philadelphia, with coal. While coming up the Lower Bay, this morning, was run into by the schr. F. Edwards, carrying away jibboom, foretopmast, fore-gaff and bulwarks. The F. Edwards lost jibboom, bulwarks, head-gear, &c.

U. S. lighthouse schr. Narragansett, Smith, Key West 11 ds. Had heavy weather; lost jibboom and jib, sprung mainmast, &c.

Schr. Mary E. Long, (of Boston,) Hardy, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to master. Had very heavy weather; carried away mainboom, &c.

Schr. Maria Jane, (Br.,) Mahoney, St. Andrew's 21 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Rockingham, Wyman, Bangor, with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Rachel Vaunamann, Van Name, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, and is leaking badly.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to Hotchkiss Bros. & Co. Is bound to New-Haven. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. F. Edwards, Blackman, Philadelphia, for Dorchester Point.

Schr. Joseph Baxter, Baxter, Turks Island 17 ds., with salt to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Laura A. Burlingame, Fuller, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Corson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, Morris, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. James L. Hewitt, Foster, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah S. Tyler, Miner, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Willie Martin, Morse, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fleetwing, Hand, Corpus Christi.

Schr. Quickstep, Davis, from wreck of brig Wilhelm.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Hersey, Port Royal.

Schr. Martha Maria, Carle, Bangor.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Lewis, Barnstable.

Schr. Billow, Cousins, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Lamartine, Griggs, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Deborah, Jones, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Nicanor, Hannah, Newport, for Philadelphia.

BELOW—Brig Pepitta.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Arr. ship Lercadia, from Bremen, with 371 passengers; bark Eleanor, from Rio Oct. 19; ship Neptune, from New-York, in ballast. Cld. ship David Hoadley, for San Francisco; Water, for Cardenas. Below—Marion, from Liverpool. Sld. bark Eleanor, for Oporto.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Sterling, from Cronstadt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Kensington from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The ship Golden Fleece, for Hong Kong, carries $297,940 in treasure, mostly silver.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Northern Light when off Sands Point, early this morning, was run into by the schr. Silver Lake (both from Eastern ports, and lumber-loaded,) cutting her down to the water's edge. The Silver Lake was towed to this City this morning, full of water.

SUNK.—The schooner Quickstep, Richardson, from Delaware City with a cargo of coal, bound to Gloucester, Mass., was run down and sunk on the night of the 21st inst. while on Nantucket Shoals, near the Handkerchief light boat, by schooner Concordia, Sears, from Boston, bound for New-York. All hands on board the schooner were rescued by the crew of the steamer and brought to this City. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss, there being no insurance on either.

Spoken, &c.

Atlantic—ship, of Bath, from Callao for Hampton Roads, 134 ds. out, Dec. 1, lat. 35 46, lon. 72 50.

Eleanor—bark, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, Nov. 12, lat. 20, lon. 48 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Nov. 26, brig Cascatel, for New-York in 2 days.

At St. Mark's, Hayti, Nov. 15, brig B. Inginac, arr. 15th; would load for New-York.

McKINLEY'S POWDER
CURES
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT,
CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, DIPHTHERIA,
CROUP.
For sale by druggists.
Send for circulars.
Depot, No. 694 Broadway.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

"REMOVAL"
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
(UNTIL JANUARY 1,)
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

A NEW AMERICAN SPARKLING WINE,
ENTITLED
"PARIS EXPOSITION,"
intended expressly for COMPETITION WITH THE BEST CHAMPAGNE WINES IN EUROPE.
The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this wine, as it is without doubt the best wine yet produced in the United States.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.,
SOLE AGENT PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., N. Y. Also, "PLEASANT VALLEY SPARKLING" and "STILL" sparkling CATAWBA Cream, Bottler's, Longworth's Cincinnati Wines, and a complete assortment of all kinds of native Wines, from the best WINE HOUSES, at vineyard prices. Freight added.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

"THE GREATEST RASCAL IN NEW-York" writes his own history in the January number of YANKEE NOTIONS.
With 47 comic cuts. Now ready. Price 15 cents. Sold by all newsmen.
LOOK INTO IT.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

THE STORY OF A STOMACH; AN EGOTISM BY A REFORMED DYSPEPTIC. Muslin, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 677, Dec. 5, 1866.
35, 4, 54, 27, 72, 39, 24, 31, 20, 64, 58, 5, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 678, Dec. 5, 1866.
2, 65, 30, 74, 33, 24, 39, 12, 15, 61, 78, 28, 36, 69.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 577, Dec. 5, 1866.
36, 70, 17, 9, 73, 26, 62, 34, 22, 23, 16, 2, 37.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 578, Dec. 5, 1866.
53, 70, 63, 57, 5, 49, 56, 24, 30, 12, 20, 62, 16, 77.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.